THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No 150. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867. TRIPLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Bloody Battle at Tuyuty.

The Paraguayans Capture the Allied Camp and Give Up the Fruit of Victory for the Sake of Drink.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The steamer North America, Captain Timmerman, from Rio Janeiro November 25, arrived at this port yesterday. The cholera had disappeared from among the armies, but some cases of small-pox still appeared. The fleet continued without change in its position. The enforcement of the Papal bull against Free Masonry, made by the ecclesiastics of Entre Rios, had caused much scandal and discussion, and the provincial Minister of Justice had interfered.

The ratification of the new treaty of amity and alliance, limits, commerce, and navigation, between Brazil and Bolivar, were exchanged at La Paz upon the 22d of September last. In Para the company promoted for the steam navigation of the Purus and Madeira, two important affluents of the Upper Amazon, had been formed, and the vessels were to be ordered in England. The Peruvian exploring expedition, under Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Confederate navy, had reached the Amazon, and was expected shortly at Para on its return by the ocean to the Pacific side. The Japanese iron-clad, formerly the Confederate cruiser Stonewall, steamed from Rio upon the 12th of November for Japan.

The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondence of November 13 gives the following account of a bloody encounter in the allied camp at Tuyuty:—

On November 3, a convoy was ready to start at daylight from Tuyuty, the old camp, where General Porto Alegre is with 10,000 men, to convey supplies to the front. The night before Colonel Barrios emerged from Fort Humaita with 8000 infantry, and noiselessly encamped close to the intrenchments of Tuyuty. At daylight, when no one was astir, except the convoy, and when the drivers were yoking the hundreds of oxen, the Paraguayans quietly marched in. They came whooping like men driving cattle, and the drowsy soldiers supposed it was the ox drivers gathering up the oxen.

By this means they were three hundred yards inside the intrenchments, among the tents, and cutting right and left, before the allies knew what was going on. There is among the allies a Paraguayan legion, which was next the intrenchment, and it seems that none of them gave the alarm and many of them joined their countrymen. At the front the consternation and slaughter were awful. No troops were ready for the attack but the few who were to go as the guard for the provision train just ready to start. These could not long resist such a force, and the Paraguayans revelled in slaughter and plunder. Paraguayan virtue could not fight on teetotal principles. When they came to spirituous liquors they carried them inside themselves, and in three hours a large portion of the invaders were revelling in the dissoluteness of victory, staggering under captured baggage or stolen drink. This decided the day. Baron Porto Alegre rallied his officers first, his men followed, and a horde, many of whom had thrown down the means of taking life to carry the means of sustaining it. Resolution extended to all the allied forces, and the carnage of the Paraguayans was terrible. It is impossible to learn exactly the amount of loss to either party, but it was the most costly and bloody of all the war.

The Recent Operations Around Humaita.

The South American newspapers give the following accounts of the recent operations around Humaita:—

On the 20th of October a party of fifty-four orientals set out on a successful raid beyond Guasacra, returning upon the 22d with thirty prisoners and one hundred and fifty cattle; and on the 27th a Brazilian party surprised a Paraguayan force at Hana, killing and capturing sixteen.

On the 21st of October the Marquis de Caxias had secretly posted four thousand Brazilian cavalry in such positions as would enable them to operate with advantage against the Paraguayan cavalry, which, to the number of about two thousand men, were accustomed to come out of Humaita to pasture their horses in the direction of the allied extreme right at St. Solano. About half-past 10 of the forenoon the signal was given. While an inferior force occupied the Paraguayans' attention in front, the other Brazilian troops closed in, and, although the Paraguans fought with desperation and extreme bravery, they were routed with a loss of nearly 600 dead, 150 prisoners, two standards, arms, etc., and were pursued to the entrenchments of Humaita, which opened a heavy fire of grape to protect them. The loss of the victors in the engagement, which lasted about an hour, was 125 killed and wounded. The other smaller affair occurred on the same day, opposite the lines of Tuyu-Cue, and resulted in a loss to the Paraguayans of seventy killed, while that of the Argentile cavalry was sixteen killed and wounded.

On the 28th 4500 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, with four four-pounders, set out to capture Lopez's cattle deposit at Rincon de las Ovejas and to occupy Tayi, on the banks of the Paraguay. On arriving at the former place it was found that works had been thrown up in a very strong position, consisting of three lines of intrenchment, resting in the flanks on deep ponds covered with abatis, and approachable in front by only a narrow but deep lake and then by a road cut through the impenetrable forest. Although cannon had not yet been mounted, the storming of this position cost the Brazilians 370 men, killed and wounded; that of the Paraguayans defending it some 250 men, being about 60 dead and 56 prisoners, besides 200 arms and about 1500 head of cattle and horses.

After this capture Tayi was reconnoitred, but it was not until the 1st of November that definite measures were taken to occupy it. At daybreak of that day the works that the Paraguayans had hastily thrown up were assaulted with the bayonet, and the Paraguayan garrison, consisting of 800 infantry, routed with a loss of 500 killed, besides others drowned in the Paraguay, and about sixty prisoners. In addition to this, of the three Paraguayan steamers which had brought the troops, one was sunk by shells from the Brazilian 4-pounders, one was burned, and the other escaped only in a crippled condition. The loss of the victors is stated not to have exceeded about thirty men.

On the 3d the Paraguayans took the initiative, as if to obtain reprisals for the heavy losses inflicted on them, and made a dash in force upon the allied base at Tuyuta, which on that day was weakened by the absence of two battalions of infantry sent to Tuyu-Cue, and by that of a force of cavalry engaged in the protection of a convoy. The works at Tuyuta consist of a long line of intrenchments opposed to those of the Paraguayans, and in their rear, opposite the centre, a large polygonal redoubt or fort, mounted with fourteen light cannon, in which are the depots of munitions.

At daybreak of the 3d, while a force attacked the convoy, about 6000 men, comprising fourteen battalions of Paraguayan infantry and five corps of cavalry without cannon, and surprised and drove in the Paraguayan legion in the advance, and falling upon the extreme right, captured three redoubts there, with their artillerists and cannon, driving out the Argentine cavalry protecting them. On the Brazilian left and centre they were unsuccessful, but pursuing their success on the right, while part were occupied in the sack and destruction of the sutlers' camps and the maintenance of the captured redoubts, three strong columns rushed to the attack of the polygon, in which the Viscount de Porto-Alegre had gathered about 2000 men.

The assault was bravely made, some even succeeding in entering the fort, but, torn by the decimating showers of grape hurled into them, and by the fire of the defenders and that of cooperating infantry from the lines, the Paraguayans abandoned the attempt, and, attacked in turn by the Brazilians, were forced back to and out of the main lines. By this time two regiments of Argentine cavalry had arrived from Tuyu-cue, and soon after were joined by a Brazilian brigade. Charged now by the cavalry and pressed by the infantry, the Paraguayans were beaten out of the redoubts and undertook their retreat in increasing haste, which, under the furious charges of the allied cavalry, finally reached a confusion, and caused the abandonment of two of the light cannon they had captured in the redoubts. The losses on both sides were heavy. While the Allies lost six guns, 1100 men in killed, wounded, and missing, together with the destruction of their hospitals, the greater part of the sutlers' camps, and a part of the convoy, the official reports state that over 2000 Paraguayan corpses had been buried, about 300 remained still to bury, and 155 prisoners, almost all wounded, had been captured, thus raising the Paraguayan loss to at least 2400, independent of the wounded who had escaped.

THE WEST INDIES.

Defeat of Cabral's Forces in St. Domingo —The Lease of Samana—The St. Thomas Transfer.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The Spanish steamer Pajara del Oceano, Captain Ochoa, arrived this morning at Santiago de Cuba from St. Domingo city, December 20, with further details from that republic and Hayti. An action had taken place between the Dominicans and the Baezist revolutionists, in which General Palanco of the national army was killed. The Baezists abandoned Fort Platte in consequence of this victory, and advanced their sphere of operations further into the interior.

General Palanco's remains were brought to St. Domingo city, and were interred with great pomp. Senor Pujol is still at Santiago. He was expected here yesterday—Saturday. He is to offer the lease of Samana for ninety-nine years at an annual rent of $300,000.

In the Legislative Chambers of St. Domingo the ten millions of francs loan recently negotiated in Paris was disapproved. I have it from a highly confidential source that Consul Savage has received a telegram from the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, on the strength of which he has telegraphed to Secretary Seward, advising him to defer further proceedings in relation to the St. Thomas purchase.

A later telegram from Santiago de Cuba states that well informed persons there doubt the news of the defeat of General Cabral's forces in St. Domingo, as well as the announcement that a pronunciamento had been made in favor of ex-President Baez.

The Governor of St. Thomas on the Transfer to the United States.

From the St. Thomas Tidende, December 14.

At an extraordinary meeting held by the Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. Johns, on Wednesday the 11th instant, for the purpose of discussing the matters entered on the order of the day fixed for the ordinary session appointed for the 19th ultimo, his Excellency, the Vice-Governor, immediately after the opening of the meeting, addressed the Council in the following manner:—

That the members of the Council had already by the Royal Proclamation of 25th of October, 1867 been made acquainted with his Majesty the King's resolution relative to the cession of these islands to the United States of America, and that the members, one and all, would doubtless join with him in the hope expressed in the proclamation, that the favorable development of the islands, in spiritual as well as in material respects, would be powerfully advanced also under the new sovereignty. He would, however, take the liberty to use this occasion in earnestly impressing on the minds of the Council, and all its members, to contribute on their side everything possible towards a happy transition from the now existing state of things to the future. The Colonial Council is at present the representative of this community, not only in municipal, but also, to a certain extent, in legislative matters; and it is to be expected and hoped that the new Government will make use of this institution in the deliberations on the changes in the legislature and the regulating of the administration, that the new relations will require. Until that time the hitherto existing rules and prescriptions must, of course, be observed; and he hoped, as long as he had the honor to fill the office of Superior Authority in this Community, and until the islands be taken over by the new Government, that the Council with the same zeal as hitherto will contribute its co-operation in all matters which, according to the Colonial law, appertain to and come under its competency. This for the present will be the correct and only manner in which the transition to the future can happily be prepared.

From the foregoing remarks, no doubt can be left on the minds of this public that henceforth and just as soon as the preparatory measures are completed these islands will pass into the hands of the United States.

RUSSIAN GOSSIP.

What an American Tourist Saw in the Land of the Czars.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* gives the following interesting gossip:—

LANGUAGE AT THE CAPITAL.

There is very little English spoken here, not so much among the traders even, as in most cities in Europe. The Germans and their language predominate among the foreigners, as well as their beer. The Gast-Haus is a frequent institution in many parts of the city. One writer says, that almost invariably when he spoke to people here in his peculiar style of French and German, he always received unintelligible answers in Russian. When I got lost among palaces and grand military establishments, or cast my eyes up at the sign-boards, and read about grand fabrications and steam companies, and walked along the quays of the Neva, and saw wood enough piled up in big broad-bottomed boats to last myself and family ten thousand years; when I strolled into the Nevskoi, and jostled my way through crowds of nobles, officers, soldiers, dandies, and commoners, stopping, as usual, at every picture shop, gazing dreamily into the gorgeous millinery establishments, pondering thoughtfully over the glittering wares of the jewellers, snuffing reflectively the odors that came from the restaurants—when all this occurred, and I tried to make an inquiry of a worthy German who was standing at the door of his beer cellar, and who seemed to think I had meerschaums to sell, I began to think I had no particular business in this costly and luxurious city.

The French language is almost universally spoken by the nobility and the Court, and to such an extent is the Russian ignored, that it has been made the subject of much animadversion among the patriot writers of the day. The Russian language, itself, is a dialect of the Slavonian, the common source of the language of the Poles, Servians, and Bohemians, and, I suppose, other tribes.

The Pole, Russian, and Tartar can understand each other, but only to a certain extent. I notice quite a difference in their printed vernaculars, although they seem to be derived from the Greek.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

While we are so dilatory in translating the best Russian works, they have many of Shakespeare's plays, "Buckle's History of Civilization," almost every standard work in the English language, all translated into Russian. Upon the shelves of some of their numerous book stores you find many American authors. I could not help noticing, in one place, the little work on Petroleum, written by M. Bone, of the *Herald*, some time ago, which had strayed off here to aid and assist the people in their knowledge of the article, which, I judge, they seem to appreciate, not only by the book, by its presence, but by the numerous casks of the "renned" itself we see carted through the streets.

ABOUT DINNERS.

The landlord of the "Novo Troitski" and the proprietor of the "Palkin Traktir" have served us dinners *a la Russe*, much more elaborately gotten up than those obtained at the hands of the two fat, fine looking Circassian dressed and ornamented girls at the Russian pavilion at the Great Exposition in Paris. The dish most affected here and throughout the north of Russia is called *Zakuska*, which word comprehends a *melange* of everything that happens to be in season, in the way of comestibles. As, for instance, fresh caviar, raw herring, raw smoked goose, salmon, radishes, with cheese and butter. For soups, we have the *Okroshka*, a cold iced soup, with a beverage in it, made of fermented rye, by way of flavor, and with herring, cucumber, and meat floating in it; also the cabbage soup, with sour cream, called *Schi*. This you find at the Exposition Restaurant in Paris. There is also a fish soup, which I did not taste, made of stone-perch; in fact, a taste or two of either soup will suffice. Then there are patties of isinglass, mixed up with the flesh of the sturgeon, very much like muffins with fish and cold boiled sucking pig, with horse-radish sauce; roast mutton stuffed with buckwheat, with salted cucumbers as salad; plenty of cayenne is used with the fish and cabbage. The dessert of sweet dishes and fruits is very good. The sherry of the Crimea, the wine of the Caucasus, the champagne of the Don, and the raspberry *kvas*, or cider, are pretty good, so is the beer made in St. Petersburg; but their native brandy, called *Vodka*, or "little water," must have a very depressing effect, as is frequently seen in the tottering *Moujik*, painfully endeavoring to steady the town by holding on to a post.

THE HERMITAGE MUSEUM.

Statues of celebrated generals, statesmen, painters, sculptors, and authors fill numerous niches in the walls. Two magnificent stands for candelabra of the most violet jasper from Siberia, stand at the doors at the church end of the galleries. There are immense tables and vases of porphyry and malacaite, in all the galleries. The catalogue gives the number of pictures as 1635, all selections from the best painters, ancient and modern, that the world has produced. Of the Italian and Spanish schools there are five hundred, including Murillo, Velasquez, Claude Lorraine, and Raphael. In room No. 7, in which are many of the works of Raphael, I noticed a beautiful picture, by that great artist, of St. George and the Dragon, painted, says the record, in 1507, as a present to Henry VII. of England. It was purchased by the Russian Government, which has, it seems, been gathering up all the celebrated collections that have been offered for sale for the past century, as, for instance, the Walpole collection in 1779, for 35,000 pounds sterling, that of Houghton Hall and the Choiseul Gallery, for over one hundred thousand dollars; the Malmaison collection, formed by the Empress Josephine, was bought in 1814 for 940,000 francs. On the death of Queen Hortense, thirty of the best pictures were bought for the sum of 180,000 francs. The catalogue mentions the transfer of many other private collections of pictures and frescoes; but I must stop. It would also be difficult to mention in a short notice so vast an assemblage of gems, engraved stones, and cameo. It is said to be the largest in existence. I never supposed there were as many diamonds in the world as I saw in room No. 26. There are three rooms—Nos. 23, 24, and 25—devoted to numismatic collections. These consist of more than 160,000 specimens of coin of the Greek, Siberian, Russian, and of distant countries and provinces now subject to Russia, and those of Western Europe. The earliest discovered inscription of the Russian is called the Stone of Tmutarakan, whose Prince caused the distance between the seat of his sovereignty and Kertch to be made over the ice in 1068, and recorded on this stone. Several thousand specimens of English coin, dating back to Canute, Ethelred, and Hardicanute, as well as the Oriental collections from the time of the Caliphs and the Khans of Bokhara, are splendid. The Russians prize the decoration worn by Schamyl, which we saw in one of the cases.

VIOLENCE AND MISHAP.

A young man named George Beebe, of West Bloomfield, New York, while examining a machine which was threshing clover in the adjoining town of Lima on Monday last, made a misstep, and, trying to save himself from falling, put his hand where it came in contact with the cylinder. Quicker than thought it was drawn in as far as the wrist, when the band flew off and the machine stopped. His hand was horribly mangled, which made amputation necessary. The arm was taken off just below the elbow, and the patient is doing well.

A terrible affray occurred in Elmira, a few days ago, between two men, named Daily and Baily, in the course of which an outsider was shot in the knee.

George R. Bancroft, of Burlington, a young man of fine character, was crushed under the tender at Northfield, Vt., accident, and raised help, heroically saying, "Help the other boys; there is no hope for me," and died in ten minutes.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 18th says:—Yesterday afternoon, as a colored man named William Mitchell was attempting to break with an axe, for old iron, a loaded fifty-pound conical shell, on the premises of Mr. Powell, in Market street, south side, between King and Archdale streets, it suddenly exploded. The negro (Mitchell) was thrown from where he was standing in the yard, opposite the kitchen door, back into the kitchen, but escaped with a few bruises, his hands and face being slightly burned with powder.

The concussion in the neighborhood, however, was tremendous. The windows and ceiling of the adjoining building, on the East, kept as a restaurant by Mr. Paul Dobzapu, were very badly shattered, and a number of the sashes blown completely out. Several of the windows in the Auger building opposite were also broken. Two sons of Mr. Mackey, of the firm of Mackey & Baker, furniture dealers, had a narrow escape from the flying pieces which struck close by the door where they were standing. Their escape was almost miraculous.

A man named Edgar Smith was found dead on board the schooner Nelly Potter, at Jersey City, on Saturday morning. He was suffocated in the galley by the gas from a coal stove. A companion was nearly killed in the same way.

A suicide, near Dividing creek, is reported in the Bridgeton (N. J.) *Chronicle*. A young man named Clemence Moore, aged about twenty-two years, a son of Hamilton Moore, deliberately shot himself through the left breast with a pistol, causing his death in about three minutes. He had been at Dividing creek during the day, and it is supposed was partially intoxicated, when he went to the house of his brother-in-law, John Hickman, and requested a place to lie down. The report of a pistol was soon after heard by his sister, Mrs. Hickman, who proceeded immediately to his bedside, when he handed her the weapon, saying:—"I have shot myself—I did it on purpose—goodbye"—and expired.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Dec. 21, has the following:—

"The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the City Hospital, on the body of Dennis Lacy, whose death was caused by a blow on the head, under the following circumstances:—Deceased and a St. Charles merchant were going up together on the train from this city to St. Charles, when a difficulty arose between the parties, Lacy struck the merchant with his fist and pushed him over and choked him. The latter then picked up a stick of wood and hit deceased a blow over the head, from the effects of which he lingered at the Hospital until Thursday night, when he expired. The merchant was arrested and brought down to this city, but the jury rendered a verdict that the act was in self-defence; he was released from custody, having been fully exonerated from blame."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney.

Henry Atkinson was charged with taking improper liberties with a little girl named Maggie Matheron, aged twelve years. He was convicted on two counts of the bill of indictment—a sault and battery and assault and battery with intent to commit an outrage.

Henry Meyers was charged with the larceny of a bundle of cloth, on trial.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Angelina Palethorp, Trustee, etc., vs. Robert Shoemaker et al. Before reported. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—James Fletcher, convicted a short time ago for extorting money by virtue of his position as a United States revenue officer, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penetentiary.

Daniel Carr, convicted last week of rescuing property from United States officers, was sentenced to six months in the same institution.

In the case of Edward Brock, convicted during the present term of conniving at and procuring the execution of a fraudulent bond, the motion for a new trial was argued to-day. The following are the grounds upon which the motion is made:—

1. Because the Judge erred in taking away from the jury the fact of the innocence or guilt of the defendant.

2 Because the Judge erred in taking from the jury the doubt as to the innocence or guilt of the accused.

3. Because the verdict was rendered in the absence of the defendant.

4. Because the verdict was rendered on Sunday.

—A bear made his appearance in a girl's school at Richmond, Louisiana, the other day. The female mind being at enmity against hugging (in public), there was a scattering.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Latest Commercial News.

Fire in Jeff Davis' Old Quarters at Fortress Monroe.

News from Baltimore and Cleveland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Commercial and Marine Reports

BREST, Dec. 24.—The steamship Pereire, from New York Dec. 14, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.—The steamship Weser, from New York Dec. 13, arrived at 9 A. M.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Rentes flat.

LONDON, Dec. 24—11·15 A. M.—American securities flat. Illinois Central, 87⅓. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11·15 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

Afternoon Market Reports.

LONDON, Dec 24—1·20 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; United States Five-twenties, 72 15-16; Illinois Central, 87¾; Erie Railroad, 48¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—1·20 P. M.—The Cotton market is heavy, and the sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn is quiet at 45s. 9d. Wheat firm at 15s. 2d. for California white, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 red Western. Peas had declined to 46s. Barley and Oats unchanged.

Provisions—Bacon, 41s. Tallow, 44s. Beef, 112s. for winter cured. Pork, 47s. 6d. Cheese, 52s.

The Produce Market is unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Preparing for Christmas—Attempt at Jail-breaking.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The city is all alive, and the streets crowded in preparation for Christmas. Shopkeepers overwhelmed with business, gobblers, and poultry, all kinds of which are abundant.

A number of prisoners attempted to break jail yesterday, but were frustrated. Thieving and pocket-picking are fearfully on the increase.

The weather is colder, and snow indicated.

Happy Christmas to the whole world—peace on earth and good will towards men. Amen!

FROM OHIO.

Meeting in Behalf of Protection to our Naturalized Citizens Abroad.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—A meeting to consider the rights of naturalized citizens was held here last night. The principal feature was a speech by A. G. Thurman, late Democratic candidate for Governor. He spoke at considerable length, urging protection to naturalized citizens wherever placed, and denouncing the idea that allegiance to any government survives naturalization under another.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted looking towards the protection of foreign-born citizens in the United States everywhere, and recommending the subject to the early attention of Congress.

Fire at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 24.—At about 6 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was heard inside the Fort, and upon rushing to the spot we found it to be Carroll Hall, in the room formerly occupied by Jeff. Davis, but now occupied by Colonel Henry, of the 1st Artillery. Chief Engineer John Bauich was promptly on the spot with his steamer No. 31, and soon succeeded in checking the flames, which were rapidly spreading. The fire originated by some coal dropping out of the grate on the floor, setting the carpet on fire. The damage done to the building was slight.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Stocks quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Reading, 98⅝; Canton Company, 55; Erie, 72¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 99; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅝; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 85; New York Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 130; Cumberland preferred, 27¾; Missouri 6s, 97⅝; Hudson River, 132¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 106⅝; Ten-forties, 101⅝; Seven-thirties, 104⅜. Gold, 133⅜. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange 110⅝.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Cotton dull at 35¼@35½c. Flour dull; 8000 bbls. sold; State, $8 90@9·25; Ohio, $9·50@10·70; California, $12·50@13·5; Southern, $9·70@14·50. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Oats dull; 12 000 bushels sold; Western, 84 cents. Barley firm; 7000 bushels sold; Western, 1·85. Beef dull. Pork dull; new mess, $20·93. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

Shipping Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 24.—Arrived, bound for Baltimore, the brig Blue Wave, from Demarara; Whycah, from Turk's Island; Wisdall, do.

Passed up, brigs Frances Jane, from Rio; Mississippi, from Demarara; schr Wenonah, do; ship Hunn, from Londonderry.

Passed out, ship Louisa, for Liverpool; brigs Cyclone, for Boston; Victoria, for Antwerp; and Herald, for Liverpool.

FROM LOUISIANA.

The Checkered Convention—The Bond Ordinance—Louisiana Defrauded of $250,000—Who Voted For It, and Who Did Not.

New Orleans Cor. (Dec. 22) Cincinnati Gazette.

I would that with me you could to-day, after picking your way though lime, mortar and rubbish upon the adjacent sidewalk, enter the doorway at Mechanics' Institute, and ascending the winding stairs, find yourself in the presence of the so-called Reconstruction Convention of 1867. You have doubtless seen that familiar engraving entitled "The United States Senate of 1850," in which Henry Clay, surrounded by his compeers, is represented discussing the great political issues of that time. Now, if in this picture you will substitute for the great orator a burly black, and for the intellectual countenances and thoughtful, earnest eyes of the listening Senators, bright rows of ivories, sandwiched here and there between rowdyish looking whites, it may give you some faint conception of the honorable body which yesterday, by a vote of fifty-eight to thirty-two, concluded to put a debt of half a million dollars on Louisiana's back, in order that they, the so-called representatives of "the loyal people of the State," might be assured of their ten dollars a day and mileage.

A more stupendous fraud was never perpetrated. The speculators who thus magnanimously offer to advance sixty-five cents on the dollar and pocket the bonds, interest, discount, and all, are well known.

A casual glance over the assemblage would almost enable you to designate who voted for the ordinance, and who did not. Yonder, to the right of the central aisle, sits John Gair, a young mulatto, who, on one of the earlier days of the session, got up and denounced as "traitors" any who voted on the opposite side of a certain question then before the House. He grins every time his name is called, as broadly as any school boy, who, having thrown a spit-ball at the teacher's head, escapes detection. He voted for the Bond bill.

He is a large, stoutly-built man, with a heavy black mustache and cleanly-shaven face. His eyes and hair are very dark, and I almost fear from the course he pursued that his intentions are very nearly of the same hue. He is the violent man of the Convention—the Boanerges, as he has been well termed—who is always threatening this, denouncing that, constituting himself a permanent committee of one, as a sentinel upon the watch-tower of colored liberty.

And yet it is hard to believe that he is the same man who, five years ago, in a paper published at Clinton, La., *The Spirit of the South*, advocated the immediate hanging and annihilation of every one favoring the abolition of these men whom he now alludes to as "my colored friends," my "constituents," or "the honorable gentleman" from so and so. I leave in your hands the verdict concerning this person. It is simply a misfortune that he controls so many ignorant votes in the Convention. He voted for the bonds; who didn't?

Then there is a Simon Jones, a white delegate from New Orleans, formerly Colonel of a Corps d'Afrique regiment, and latterly very unpleasantly mixed up in long newspaper reports of some stolen State bonds, which have never been recovered. But such unpleasant little associations as these don't appear to have injured Simon at all in the eyes of his friends, and he has been distinguishing himself greatly in this finance question before the Convention by playing negotiator with the mysterious capitalists. He is "brassy" and full of assurance. If there is a fence too high to be climbed over he'll crawl under it, somehow, depend upon it. This quality makes up in him for a lack of ability.

Yes; and so did Solomon Moses, black as the ace of spades, late Corporal of the U. S. A., and chosen a delegate for his violence and ignorance displayed in Republican clubs and caucuses. I say it without the slightest prejudice, that were De Chailiu to meet him in a state of nudity in the African forest, he would not hesitate to bring him down as a gorilla; but Solomon quotes scripture fluently, though inaccurately, appears to feel not the least *mauvaise honte* in occupying the floor, and rubs his face complacently when alluded as "the honorable gentleman from New Orleans."

By his side sits Charles Smith, a rather venerable looking remnant of the convention of 1864. The vestiges of champagne and boned turkey, consumed by that never-to-be-forgotten body, are still visible in every wrinkle of that good-natured face. He is a crafty old fox, well in with Governor Flanders, and especially heavy on motions to "lay the whole subject on the table." He sits in the first front seat to the right of the central aisle. To him fell the first choice. The colored members don't think him particularly sound on the goose question. Well, it may be; but, at all events, he is voting with them heart and soul for the present. He voted for the bonds.

—Unfavorable news as to the state of the Pope's health is confirmed by letters from Rome. It is said that during the last few days the sanitary condition of his Holiness has excited considerable anxiety, the energy and firmness which he displayed during the recent political events having been succeeded by a reaction which has occasioned great debility. A report of the death of the Pope was circulated in Paris a day or two since, and some of the journals actually announce the decease of the Holy Father, but an official contradiction has been given to the rumor.

—Twelve hundred tons of steel rails have been substituted for iron ones on the Boston and Providence Railroad. At Roxbury they have been in use for upwards of a year at a point where one hundred and twenty trains or locomotives pass over them daily, but there is, as yet, no perceptible wearing away. Iron rails had to be relaid seventeen times a year at the same place.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government loans continue in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 101¼@101⅜, a slight advance. 104¼ was bid for June and July 7·30s; 112⅜ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105½ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 108 for July '65 5 20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99 and old do. at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 127¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50¼, a slight advance; Reading at 48⅛@48¼, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28½, a decline of ¼; 57 was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 23½ for Catawissa preferred, and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 44½ was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 131½, no change, and Commercial at 54, no change. 148 was bid for Philadelphia; 70 for City; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29⅜@30, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; and Delaware Division at 52, a decline of 1. 12½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 133⅜; 12 M., 133⅜; 1 P. M., 133⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The following letter from Secretary McCulloch puts an end to all doubts, as to his course upon the question of contracting United States notes. The reasons for non-contraction might have been made stronger. The Secretary might have stated that for many months there would be no surplus revenue available for the payment of United States notes, and that his income will be hardly equal to the redemption of the 7·30s, Compound Notes, and past due debts presented for payment. Until the 7·30s are funded, and the Compounds got rid of, no contraction can be made, and probably none will be attempted this side of December, 1868. After another crop is gathered throughout the Union and the short debt is put into long stocks, as will be the case in December, 1868, the attention of Congress can be given to the contraction of the currency with a prospect of success wholly wanting now.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 18, 1867.—Sir: Your favor of this instant is received. It is not my intention to retire and cancel any more United States notes this month, nor will the condition of the Treasury and of the country justify me in making the usual contraction in the month of January.

It may be proper for me further to say, that while I entertain the opinion that an early return to specie payments is highly desirable to the national prosperity, and that specie payments cannot be restored without a curtailment of the paper circulation of the country, I shall not continue to exercise the power of reducing the circulation of United States notes conferred upon me by the act of April 12, 1866, unless I have reason to suppose that I shall be sustained in doing so by Congress, nor until Congress shall have a full opportunity for determining the future financial policy of the Government. You can, therefore, say to your Committee that there will be no contraction of the currency by the Secretary during the present month or the next. I am, very truly yours,

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman, etc.

—The N. Y. *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money was in superabundant supply at six per cent. to stock houses in good credit, and large amounts were loaned in not a few instances at five. At the same time a few exceptional transactions for small amounts were reported at seven per cent., which rate the banks still ask from borrowers on miscellaneous collaterals, although they are willing to take six as a rule. The discount line is quiet, and first-class commercial paper passes freely in the open market at 7@8 per cent., most of the business being at 7½. Inferior signatures are, however, out of favor, and it is, therefore, difficult to sell any but the best quality even at high rates. The favorable character of the last bank statement and the prospect of a largely increased supply of loanable funds arising from the payment of the January dividends inspire confidence among bank officers and private money lenders, and there is some pressure to lend in consequence. It is generally expected that the supply of money will be so large in January that call loans will be made mainly at 5 per cent. The Western exchanges are, notwithstanding the active demand for loans and discounts in the Western cities, slightly in favor of this city and those of the South are so little against us that there are no considerable remittances being made to that section; neither is it probable that there will be, owing to the smallness of the cotton crop and the low price of the staple. The trade of the country is so much depressed that the demand for money from the mercantile community is very light, and lenders are distrustful of all but first-class houses. There is only one field for its employment under such circumstances, and that is in speculation on the Stock Exchange. Hence while trade continues to droop speculation is likely to become active under the stimulating influences of a concentration of idle capital at this centre, and with the opening of the New Year business in Wall street will receive a fresh impetus, however it may be elsewhere."

—The N. Y. *Times* this morning says:—

"The market for Money was dull through the day, and the rates easy to the stock brokers, both at bank and on the street, at 6@7 per cent., with some exceptions as cheap as 5 per cent. on Government collateral. There was a fair business done in the public funds, but mostly at the counters of the great dealers, of an investment character and on out-of-town orders. Late in the day there was a demand for the 6-20s of 1862 on the higher quotations from London, the steadiness in gold, and firmness in exchange. Prices were generally the same as on Saturday. The Stock Exchange was especially excited on Pacific Mail and Erie. In the forenoon the sales of Pacific Mail were large, and prices rapidly on the decline, opening at 110, or 3½ per cent. below the last figure of Saturday, and going down to 108 per cent., from which there was a rally at the Second Board to 110@111⅛ per cent. In Erie the operations in the morning were to the extent of 12 5 0 or 20,000 shares, and nearly all within 74@74⅝@73⅞ per cent.; after which the market broke as unexpectedly as it had advanced on Saturday, and the sellers accepted 73@72⅝@72⅜ per cent. This carried down, though not to the same extent, most of the Western roads, which had been in free demand, and very firm through the morning—Northwest preferred especially so. New York Central was ⅝@⅞ per cent. lower than on Saturday night; the St. Paul stocks ½ per cent. Reading continued steady, apparently on out of town orders."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s cp	101¼	100 sh Leh N stk	29⅞
$2000 do	101¼	100 do	30
$3000 City 6s, N. cls'g	98	50 do	29⅝
$1000 C & Am mt 6s '89	93	100 do	29⅝
$8000 Phil & E 6s	92	50 do	29⅜
8 sh C & Am	127½	30 sh Penna R	50⅝
1 sh Far & M Bk	131½	100 sh Read R	48⅜
56 sh Com'l Bk	54	100 sh Ocean Oil	3⅛
100 sh Del Division	52		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 101¼@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 104¼@104⅜; do., July, 104¼@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115⅝. Gold, 133¼@133⅜. Silver, 127¼@129.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133¼@133

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Developments in the South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Although some of our contemporaries seem to find gleams of sunshine in the condition of the South, we confess that no such desirable signs are presented to our view. It is true that fine conservative demonstrations have just occurred in Richmond, in Macon, Ga., in Mobile, in Little Rock, Ark., and elsewhere. Conservative clubs are in process of organization in the Carolinas, as well as in some of the other unreconstructed States.

It is stated that Florida has chosen an anti-radical majority to her constitutional convention. General Hancock, the military commander in New Orleans, has also thrown a new and more congenial feeling into the administration of affairs in Louisiana. But no one whose eyes are open can fail to observe indications of a determination on the part of Congress to enforce its extreme doctrine of Southern reconstruction. This is bad enough, if no other unpleasant cloud obscured the view to happier days for the South. Yet we find that the Alabama Convention has adjourned and presented a constitution for the suffrages of the people of that unreconstructed State—or those who are favored with the elective franchise—containing provisions abhorrent to every respectable and responsible white man living within its borders. We also know that black supremacy conventions are now in session in Georgia and Louisiana, that others will shortly assemble in Mississippi and Arkansas, and that so far from expecting reason and toleration from those bodies, the reverse can only be expected. Moreover, we have accounts of unspeakable distress among both whites and blacks throughout the once fertile Southern domains. These accounts are accompanied by others which exhibit the lamentable lengths to which Northern radicalism has progressed in prostrating commerce, destroying agriculture, sundering family ties, uprooting civil law, and in seducing the ignorant blacks into the belief that no more labor is due from them, that they have worked long enough, and that the inheritance of the whites, once their masters, becomes now their own. The fact that conspiracies exist to carry out their ideas is no longer doubted. Names, places, and dates to that effect are in the hands of the authorities, and that great mischief is meditated cannot be doubted. In view of these developments, occurring every day, we say we confess we cannot discern the gleams of sunshine through the black Southern clouds which some of our contemporaries, with all the keenness of their optics, allege they have discovered. But let the Southern whites who are now under the heel of radicalism be firm, let them keep up their courage, let them be patient, and await the hour of their complete redemption, which every sign portends will occur within a twelvemonth.

The Holocaust Near Angola.

From the N. Y. World.

The vast interior of the New York Central Railroad depot, at Buffalo, on Sunday afternoon the scene of a ceremonial which it is to be hoped will never have to be repeated in this world. Above the shattered and charred remains of nearly thirty human beings—the unrecognized or unclaimed majority of the number of sixty dead victims of the casualty on the Buffalo and Erie Road—funeral services were conducted by all the ministers of the gospel in the city, funeral songs were chanted by all the church choirs, while the members of the City Council acted as pall-bearers, and a great congregation in and outside of the building stood by with uncovered heads.

This impressive tribute of civilized population to the dead, and the unknown friends of the dead, who were so unexpectedly deposited in their keeping, will serve to deepen the awe with which the public received the news of an unparalleled calamity. Scarcely one month ago an account of the crushing, suffocating, or roasting alive of the four sisters Morgan, of New Orleans, and a gentleman who perished while attempting to rescue them, sent a shudder through every household in the country where a newspaper is read. But this accident at what ought to be christened the Bridge of Death, near Angola, involved such a wholesale killing, burning alive, and maiming of people, that we do not see how it can fail to inspire a distrust of the American railway system which has been heretofore singularly dormant. It may be conceived, in the first place, that the accident was the result of an always dangerous increase of the regular speed of the train to "make up" two hours' lost time. One passenger says he remarked to a companion the rapidity with which they were riding near Angola, through which village the train rushed without halting, and in three minutes was a wreck. In the second place, accepting the hypothesis that the rear car was thrown from the track by a broken wheel, it is very probable that the car wheels had not, in the haste attending the movements of a train two hours behind time, been carefully sounded and examined. In the third place, one marked defect in the construction of the road was luridly set forth by the flames of the fierce holo caust that consumed a whole car full of passengers and came near enveloping another car with its inmates. The bridge, a hundred feet in length, across which the two cars, after leaving the track, rolled almost to the farthest bank, and there toppled and plunged down the icy slope below, was without parapet. "A look from the bridge," writes a correspondent, "unprotected by a wall or railing, is sufficiently startling without the knowledge of this fearful accident." Had there been strong guards on either side the bridge, the cars could not have fallen and the subsequent appalling fire would not have occurred! In the fourth place, the fire itself, which consumed many persons who might otherwise have escaped with their lives, sprang from the coals and faggots in the overturned and broken stoves, the most unhealthy as well as dangerous heating apparatus that could be used in a car.

Here, then, are four kinds of neglect, of which neither the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, nor but few other railroad companies in the United States, can be held blameless. Failure to make regular connections in the winter season is perhaps inevitable; but the practice of running at a great speed in order to retrieve at one end of a road the time lost at another, is particularly culpable when rails and running gear are brittle with frost, and the lives of passengers are endangered at every turn. At such times, travellers with their wits about them must have observed the careless way in which examinations of the running gear are conducted at the stations, and that frequently such precautions are omitted. Defective bridges enhance the constant risk of a railway journey to a degree that many casualties besides this has enabled us to estimate. Some of the flimsy structures have been broken through, and trains, as in this instance, have been precipitated from others. A railroad bridge without parapets has been shown, often enough, to be like a trap set for human lives; and as it is seen what a further waste of life may be caused by fire, steam radiators, or pipes conducting hot air, ought to replace the stoves now in use in the railroad cars through the United States.

If there are no laws to compel the companies to repair their bridges and dispense with the further possibility of a railroad *auto da fe*, we hope the forty-four people wounded, and the friends of the forty-five people slaughtered at the bridge near Angola, and the press of the country at large, may succeed in holding the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company to an account, and exciting an indignant public opinion, which will compel the enactment of a law in every State that all companies will have to obey. Thus at least two of the evils connected with our present railway system may be obliterated, and the companies may be incited to save legislators and themselves further trouble by instituting on their own account other reforms.

Naturalization and Allegiance.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In the recent debate in the Senate on the rights of naturalized citizens, it is asserted by Senators Reverdy Johnson, Sumner, and Conness that England claims that her citizens cannot absolve themselves from their allegiance to Great Britain. We do not regard this as a candid statement of the position taken by England, and by every European Government except France, on this question. No European Government has claimed the right to interfere with the exclusive allegiance of our naturalized citizens to the United States so long as they remain in the United States. By the war of 1812 we sought to make the effect of naturalization co-extensive with our flag whether on sea or land. But during none of our wars has a foreign power claimed either the obligation or the right to shield a naturalized citizen from any of the liabilities incurred by him as a citizen of the United States. They have respected our naturalization laws as the valid local law within the domain for which they were enacted. Had they not done so, they might have utterly demoralized our armies, and our whole military system, by demanding the exemption of our naturalized citizens from the draft.

Our law for the naturalization of foreigners, and the law of any foreign State against the expatriation of its citizens, are laws of the same local character—valid within the domain or under the flag of the power which enacted them, and not beyond it. We can no more interfere with the sovereignty of an independent European power to restrain it from enacting that every person born on its soil shall be under perpetual allegiance to its government, than the European power can restrain us from enacting the terms on which the same citizen may absolve himself from all obligations to that power; both rights harmonize, provided neither power attempts to enforce its domestic laws within the domain or under the flag of the other. When Senators declare that Prussia denies the right of her citizens to absolve themselves from allegiance, we answer, "No! she only denies that the law of the United States under which they so absolve themselves is in force within the territory of Prussia." If, when the citizen leaves Prussia and enters the United States, he comes under our law, why, when he leaves the United States and enters Prussia, does he not come under the law of Prussia? The United States, if they choose, may invest every person who lands on our shores the moment he lands, and whether his stay is short or permanent, by act of his own or without it, with all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Prussia may, if there are no treaties to prevent, make a citizen of Prussia of any person entering her domain, whether he is a native or naturalized citizen of the United States. This is one of the attributes of national sovereignty. If she chooses to select our naturalized citizens, and regard them as citizens of Prussia, it is her own affair. Our citizens who enter her territory voluntarily have notice of the consequences of doing so, and can no more complain of her law than those entering the United States can complain because we require them to reside here five years before becoming citizens. Can we then claim the right to make our naturalization laws binding within the territory of foreign powers? We can best answer this by asking whether foreign powers can make their laws of perpetual allegiance binding within our territory. Certainly not! Whatever immunities we wish to secure to our citizens, whether native or naturalized, who voluntarily place themselves under the operation of the local laws of other countries, must be secured by treaty. In case of the invasion of his native country by a naturalized citizen serving in the army of his adopted country, he would be at once under the conflicting jurisdiction of the flag under which he served and of the territory which he had invaded. But this conflicting jurisdiction is inseparable from the invasion, and its questions must be decided by the sword.

Mr. Ashley and Impeachment.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Ashley, the author in Congress of the Impeachment project, appeals to public compassion on his own behalf. He thinks it very hard that he should be "assailed" so severely for the part he has taken in this business, and is particularly aggrieved that Republican papers should join in the crusade against him. He has written a long letter to the Toledo *Blade*, in which he invokes pity and pardon for the part he has taken in this proceeding. Republicans, he thinks, ought not to be so hard on those of their own party who happen to differ in opinion from them.

This is refreshing. Mr. Ashley has always been among the foremost to denounce and vilify everybody in the Republican party who happened to differ from *him* in opinion. If we remember aright, he once made a motion in party caucus to expel a member of the party who had been guilty of this offense. He always had at his tongue's end some opprobrious epithet for those who ventured to favor opinion or a policy which his profound and patriotic judgment did not approve. He *now* thinks Republican journals ought to be more charitable than he has ever been towards those who cherish opinions and pursue a policy which the party itself cannot approve.

Mr. Ashley's course in this impeachment business was simply a piece of conceited arrogance. If impeachment was to be prosecuted as a party movement he ought to have consulted the party about it. He did nothing of the sort. Prompted, probably, by men of greater shrewdness and a keener sense of responsibility than belongs to him, he presented articles of impeachment in his own person—assuming to know that the President had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and coming forward voluntarily as his accuser. He relied on tactics which had more than once proved successful before. He expected to bully the party into subservience. He thought that, when forced to vote upon it, the members of the party would not dare to vote against it. He stood ready to denounce them as "Copperheads," as "cowards," as "minions of the Executive," if they did; and he knew he would have the active aid, in such a crusade, of a large force of radicals more voluble and violent than himself. His "little game" did not succeed. For once the Republicans stood their ground and defied his menaces, and he now finds himself in a small and not very reputable minority. He doesn't like it, and craves sympathy and forgiveness.

His project of impeachment was a direct blow at the Republican party. It was calculated to strengthen the Democratic party more decidedly than anything else which had been done or attempted by Congress. To say nothing of its intrinsic injustice, and of the fatal precedent its success would have established, its effect upon the business interests of the country would have been so disastrous that no party responsible for it could have held its ground for a single campaign. Nothing but the courage and firmness of the majority of the Republican party has saved the party itself from wreck and ruin at the hands of Mr. Ashley and his backers.

Still more outrageous has been Mr. Ashley's mode of conducting proceedings under his indictment. He pleads that he never did accuse the President, in his *public* speeches, of having been a party to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; but he confesses that he did, privately and publicly, declare his suspicions and belief to that effect. In other words, he played a double part in the matter. While careful not to put upon record—so that he could be held responsible for them—declarations of this character, he was all the while busy in poisoning the mind of Congress and the country with insinuations and private assurances! and, when summoned before the committee he had himself invoked, this brave champion of official integrity was compelled to confess that he had not a particle of evidence to support either his public or his private assurances on the subject! and he caps the climax of his cowardly retreat by dragging before the public bar two or three other members of Congress, who went still further than he did in charging the President with complicity in Mr. Lincoln's assassination. He may damage their reputations in this matter, but he will not thereby protect his own.

Mr. Ashley has played the most conspicuous, but not the most discreditable part, in this business. If he had been wiser he would not have allowed himself to become the tool of men at once more malignant and more sagacious than himself. If he were only a little sharper than he is, he had learned a lesson now which he might profit by hereafter; but he probably won't.

The Labor Question.

From the Toronto Globe.

When we return from New York to such cities as Detroit and Chicago, we find the same story, with certain variations. One writer gives a very minute view of the state of matters in Detroit, and all ending with the same advice to all intending a visit to such large cities in search of employment. The nature of such advice is easily divined. "If you can get along at all where you are, don't go to the large cities at present; and if you can't get along where you are, *still don't go.*"

A Western paper says very emphatically:—The occupations thought gentlemanly are all overstocked. Thousands of young men, in their determination not to soil their white hands nor darken their sallow complexions, apprentice themselves to callings which enable them only to live in a sort of genteel pinchery. In all branches of trades and professions clerks are thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa. Applicants for clerkships in the post office are exceedingly numerous. Telegraph operators of a certain class swarm like bees. Female school-teachers are to be had in any quantity and at most accommodating wages. On the other hand, those trades most in request are even over-crowded.

We cannot give the particulars, but surely we have said sufficient to show the folly of those who leave Canada to crowd into the large cities of the Union, with the idea that once across the lines all will be well. We have before this remarked upon the aversion to honest labor on the part of many young Canadians. The same thing is spoken of and deplored on the other side. The result there and here is the same. A very great amount of anxiety and suffering and disappointment on the part of multitudes who might lead comfortable, healthy, and prosperous lives in cultivating in the fields as their fathers did before them, and in this way doing far more for the honor and wealth and power of their country than they can ever likely accomplish in the lines of life they have actually adopted.

We do not hear that there is much want of employment generally throughout Ontario. For the season of the year, we rather think there is more than usual. We are quite sure at any rate that some of the unemployed servant girls of New York could find ready employment and at fair wages almost anywhere in the Province. Our advertising columns are sufficient evidence that in Toronto, at any rate, the demand is far in excess of the supply.

General Butler Drops a Hint for his Biographer.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At last the world is permitted to know exactly what General Butler's "claims" are in the matter of heroism. "I claim," he says, "to be the hero of New York." New York is one of the few spots in the country not known as a battle-field of the war. It was a particularly safe place. Many drums were beaten in the streets, it is true, and many soldiers marched up and down, coming and going. There was a great deal of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," but marvellously little of the reality, little of the hardship, little of the soul-wearing work, but, above all, little of the danger. There were no bullets in the air, and the only flight of missiles that the illustrious soldier ever had to complain against was when his bronzed and brazen front proved harder than an addled egg or rotten apple. He never had the sensation of a wound save when

> An egg let fly
> Hit him directly o'er the eye,
> And running down his cheek, besmeared,
> With orange tawny slime, his beard;

or, in the absence of beard, perhaps his shirt collar. In short, the streets of New York were nothing like the glacis of Fort Fisher, and therefore he might easily be a hero in them who would be quite another sort of character in a place of less safety. Butler has desired that it shall be written on his tomb that he "saved his men at Fort Fisher." Let it be added, also, that he saved himself at a Broadway hotel, and that he was the hero of a city five hundred miles from the nearest battle-field.

Cheap Lands in Alabama.

From the N. Y. Herald.

If we can judge from the statement that land in Alabama sold recently at a sheriff's sale for from five cents to twenty cents an acre, Alabama must be a good place for real estate speculators. But does it not seem curious that while we are paying immense prices for land in Walrussia and the West Indies, our own land should be going off so cheap? It would be almost worth while to buy up all Alabama at the present quoted prices, and cast it off to fill up the gaps in the West India Islands which the tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes have made, as it appears likely that we are sooner or later to own all these fragmentary portions of the earth's surface.

Oracular.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The Oracle is at it again. He perceives a "weathercock" inconsistency in condemning the bailing of Jeff. Davis and approving the proposition to permit the Southerners disqualified from voting to become voters on taking an oath that for the last three months they have supported the Reconstruction laws, and will continue to support them. This wonderful Oracle no doubt thinks this would open the way to the ballot-box for Jeff. Davis. If Jeff. Davis has been and will be the supporter of the Reconstruction laws, it doubtless would; but it takes an Oracle to discover the danger lurking in the plan, and the inconsistency of which they who condemned the bailing of Jeff. Davis are guilty in approving it, for nobody not endowed with less wisdom than our Oracle could have the news that Davis and Thad. Stevens have been all the while, and are still, acting together.

There are in the South a large number of true and loyal men, who, by the terms of the Reconstruction laws, are disfranchised. Last week Senator Wilson prepared a bill relieving by name some hundred and fifty of that class from this disability. Thousands more are just as deserving, but to search them all out or for them to present themselves for special enactment, would be impracticable. With the view of getting at a way whereby all these cases would be reached, the *Tribune* proposed the above oath, and we believe it was the *Tribune* that said that no one but a born blockhead would suggest that it could work injury to anybody or anything in the interest of loyalty or justice, while it would be a stroke of simple justice to a large class of as true men as live.

The Republicans in Congress are prepared to go still farther in this direction, and we call the Oracle's attention to one fact on this point. The Tennessee delegation in Congress (except Patterson) have united in a petition to the Legislature of their State to repeal a portion of the Franchise law. They say:—

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of Tennessee:—

"The undersigned, citizens of the State, your constituents and personal and political friends, respectfully and earnestly pray that you will repeal the sixteenth section of the Franchise act, thus giving full effect to the principle on which is based our restored State Governments, by obliterating from the statute books the last vestige of legislation which imposes disabilities where there has been no blame, and which neither time nor merit can remove. It would gratify us and we feel sure it would gratify the great body of your constituents, to know that you had acted in this matter promptly and unanimously, and as in duty bound we will ever pray.

"Washington, Dec. 7.

(Signed) "Joseph S. Fowler, Horace Maynard, W. B. Stokes James Mullins, A. D. Munn, John Trimble, Samuel M. Arnell."

The above was prepared after a full conference with the Republicans in both Houses of Congress, and is the initial step to a general policy which doubtless is destined to encounter the terrible rebuke of Sir Oracle.

Reconstruction Two Hundred Years Ago.

From the N. Y. Times.

Hon. E. Dougherty, of Texas, has exhumed from the archives of New Mexico a case of successful "reconstruction" in that region nearly two centuries ago, which he thinks has its lesson for our day. A great insurrection of the Rio Grande Indians against the Spaniards having taken place in 1680, it was not checked till 1689. In the latter year, one Ojeda was ordered to declare upon oath, as the archives say, whether the puebla of Cochiti, "that apostatized and took part in the wars, being very rebellious Indians," would probably "rebel again at any future time as it was customary with them."

Ojeda answered that "they were indeed very arrogant Indians, and a very rebellious puebla, but after what had happened to them he judged it impossible for them not to yield obedience." History, adds the lecturer, shows that all those original insurgents in Texas were "thoroughly reconstructed;" and he good-humoredly owns that "he can appreciate, in a degree, the willingness of the Indians to 'accept the situation.'" Let us hope that the historic parallel will hold good in another point—namely, in the fact that the lands of these Indian insurgents and "secessionists" were restored to them, that they might cultivate them as of old, as soon as they had laid down their arms.

Powers of the Southern Conventions.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Reconstruction Constitutional Conventions, in the Southern States, have very liberal ideas of the extent of their powers. They assume general governmental and legislative powers, passing divorce laws, stay laws, bankrupt laws, adopting enactments regulating judicial proceedings, annulling decrees and judgments of courts, setting aside contracts and vacating offices. When it is remembered that the law under which they are assembled is not one passed by the people of the States, but by Congress, and that that law prescribes the object of their meeting and limits it, the inquiry arises, Where do they find any authority for assuming the right to exercise the functions of a Legislature, and to legislate on general topics of State interest?

They are assembled, by authority of Congress, to frame a Constitution, with no power whatever to impart any validity to that Constitution until it is ratified by the people, and also approved by Congress. Where do they get the authority to do a solitary thing which is not plainly essential to the execution of the purpose specified in the law of Congress which authorizes their coming together? They are not ordinary Conventions of the people of the States they assume to represent. They are not assembled by a call of the Legislatures, or by virtue of the provisions of any State Constitution permitting the call of such Conventions, nor by any spontaneous call from the people themselves. An outside power has authorized their existence and prescribed the object of their meeting, and there is nowhere a legislative or constitutional State enactment which recognizes or sanctions their assemblage, while the only law which assumes the right to sanction their assembling limits the work they are to do to the business of framing a Constitution. And, as if Congress intended that it should be understood that they had no power to do anything beyond that expressly stated in the law, after providing that their business was to frame a constitution, Congress, by the eighth section, granted them the power to do something else—that is, to levy a tax to pay the expenses of the Convention. It is a legal principle, accepted on all hands, that, when a law which grants power specifies those which are granted, all others are held to be excluded. In this view of the case, the legality of all the acts done by the Southern Conventions, except those related directly to the framing the Constitution, and levying the tax provided for, is open to question and denial.

The fact that Congress deemed it necessary to insert in the law the grant of a power to levy a tax to pay expenses, is conclusive proof that without such a grant the Convention would have no power to pass any law of the kind. And if it could not do this—a thing necessary to its continued existence—without authority from the enabling act authorizing their existence, how can they pass stay laws, grant divorces, annual contracts, and do a score of things having no possible relation to the Constitution they are to frame?

The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana has just adopted an ordinance so extraordinary in its character, and likely to be so oppressive to the State of Louisiana in its present impoverished condition, that the inquiries we raise become peculiarly significant. To pay the expenses of the Convention that body has ordered the issuance of bonds to the extent of $300,000, drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, the principal payable in two years. It appears that certain outside speculators have agreed to take these State securities at sixty-five cents on the dollar, thus paying $195,000 for State bonds of the par value of $300,000. They will receive $24,000 interest per annum on the par of the bonds, which is 12½ per cent. and more upon the sum they pay. At the end of the two years, they will have received $48,000 interest, together with the $300,000 paid in reducing the bonds, or $348,000 in return for payment of $195,000. The New Orleans *Picayune* says of this extraordinary affair:—

"The tax-payers will, therefore, have paid to somebody $153,000 for the use of $195 000 for two years, which is more than 60 per cent. per annum. The sum actually advanced would, at the rate of 8 per cent., amount in two years to $226,500. The lenders will receive $348,000—about $122,000 being the net profit of the speculation."

It cannot be denied that the takers of these bonds run considerable risk, for it does not appear that the Convention has any more authority to order the issue of bonds upon the faith of the State of Louisiana than a town meeting has. The act of Congress, in the 8th section, thus describes and limits the power of the Convention to raise money:—

"The Convention in each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized, or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in the State as may be necessary to pay the same."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in commenting upon some of the provisions of this very extraordinary bond ordinance, says:—

"They may fix the compensation of members and levy a tax on the property in the State to meet those expenses. By every principle of legal interpretation they have no authority to raise money for any other purpose, or in any other way, than by the levy and collection of taxes. * * * The bond ordinance of the Convention departs in almost every respect from the conditions of authority which the law provides for the government of the Convention.

"It is an issue of bonds, which is an exercise of legislative powers distinct from that of levying and collecting taxes. It devolves the duty of levying the necessary taxes on the State Auditor, who is no officer of theirs. It requires him to assess certain rates of taxation, and to take charge of the proceeds and redeem the bonds at various dates, thereby legislating not only for the present Constitution and State officers, but extending legislation to the new Constitution and new functionaries that have not yet constitutional existence, and may never have any; for the Convention's labors at Constitution-making may possibly come to nothing. It extends its case beyond its own wants, to provide for which the authority was specially bestowed, and raises a sum which is recognized to be beyond its own requirements; and undertakes to appropriate the surplus to a general fund for the use of the Legislature of the State (to be) elected under the provisions of the Constitution to be adopted." The raising by borrowing at usurious rates of money beyond the wants of the Convention, to be applied to the relief of a Legislature to be hereafter elected, in a State to be organized under a Constitution not accepted, and not even framed, must be considered a very free exercise of the simple power to ascertain and find means by taxation for their own expenses.

"The whole transaction is unlawful, and marked with worse traits of lavish squandering of the poor remains of State credit in a usurious speculation, which every true Louisianian will desire to see fail. There are a great many things yet indispensable to give a form of legal vitality to the bargain, and make it binding on the good faith of the tax-payers.

"The equitable way would be for Congress to foot the bill at once, and settle with the future State when made. At least if the people of the State are to pay the cost of the machinery sent among them to grind out a government to be set over them, common decency requires that some protection should be extended to them against such audacious extortions."

The New Alabama Constitution.

From the Montgomery State Sentinel.

We cannot conceive why there should be such clamor as to this instrument, when, if it is compared with other Constitutions, it will be found to differ so little from them. We propose to take that Constitution, *par excellence*, which was adopted by the repentant secessionists of 1865, and the ordinances of that Convention, and compare them, article by article, and section by section, with the view of determining in what particular, if any, the last has exceeded its powers, or violated the rights of the people. And first, upon the vexed question of slavery. Before we proceed, however, let it be remembered, that the delegates to the Convention of 1865 were exclusively the leaders of the secessionists. Almost every leading man in it had either been a delegate to the Convention of 1861, which threw Alabama out of the Union, or a member of secession Legislatures. In respect to slavery compare the provisions of Parsons' quasi secession Convention, and this. By the Convention of 1865 it is said:—

"Hereafter there shall be in this State neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime," etc.

By the Convention of 1867 it is declared:—

"That no form of slavery shall exist in this State; that there shall be no involuntary servitude otherwise than for the punishment of crime," etc.

He must be an exceedingly nice hair-splitter who can point out the difference.

But the Convention of 1865 was not satisfied with a constitutional provision. They were mourners at the altar; and to make assurance doubly sure, and to manifest the sincerity of their repentance at the sins of secession, they enacted an ordinance, on the 22d September, 1865, declaring—"That as the institution of slavery had been destroyed in the State of Alabama, hereafter there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude," etc. "That the Constitution of 1861 be amended by striking out all provisions relating to slaves and slavery. That the Legislature, at its next session, pass laws to protect freedmen in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property," etc.

Upon the subject of education, Parsons' Convention was not a step behind that of 1867. The latter declares that "a Board of Education is established, and one-fifth of the annual aggregate of the revenue of the State is exclusively appropriated to the maintenance of the Public Schools." The Constitution of 1865 says, "The General Assembly shall, from time to time, enact necessary and proper laws for the encouragement of schools, and the means of education, etc." We do not perceive that this last has made better provision for separating black from white schools, than has the late Convention.

With respect to electors, the provisions of both Constitutions are similar, with the exception of the word "white," in that of 1865, being substituted by the word "person," in that of 1867; and following with the persons excluded by the amendment to the Constitution and the acts of Congress.

Among the ordinances which all went immediately into effect, of the Convention of 1865, was one suspending writs of execution, and requiring Sheriffs, upon payment of costs, to return them "stayed by operation of law." Another ratifying thitherto invalid marriages, and validating adulterous intercourse between black and white; one excluding from limitations the entire period of the war; one vacating offices not filled by Governor Parsons; one ratifying invalid judgments; one declaring the war debt void; one declaring the Ordinance and Constitution of secession null and void; and one fixing a standard by which debts contracted in view of payment in Confederate money should be settled. Here was legislation, judicial decision, and political action all jumbled up together, all going into operation immediately on their passage, obeyed by officers, enforced by courts, from that day to this, without a murmur from any one; while the acts of a convention authorized by act of Congress, in strict conformity with the Reconstruction laws, are denounced wherever the disunion element can raise a yell or utter an imprecation.

THE FLITTINGS OF FORNEY.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By J. W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate of the United States, Proprietor and Editor of the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle* (both daily). With a portrait of the author engraved on steel by Sartain, and a complete Alphabetical Index. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. (No date.)

From the N. Y. World.

It is not often that a title-page tells the whole story of a book so fully as does this which ushers the expectant world into the treasure-house of the thoughts and experiences of J. W. Forney on his travels. The political eminence of the writer is attested by his quality of Secretary of the Senate. The information that he is the "Proprietor and Editor" (solemn and imposing combination!) of two daily newspapers, is fitted to convey an awful sense alike of his intellectual and of his financial resources. That he should have gone to the expense of having his portrait engraved, and "by Sartain," assures mankind that his physical beauty must be at least as worthy their attention as his moral and mental perfections. His pains to provide his readers with an "Alphabetical Index" argues the permanent value of his lucubrations, and induces the belief that a large edition of the book is about to be struck off at the expense of the nation for the use of the Congressional Committees on Foreign Affairs.

For our own part, we see no reason why

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this should not be done. The country has already paid much more than the cost of printing several thousand copies of "Forney on Europe" for the diplomatic effusions of one of Mr. Forney's fellow-laborers in the propagation of virtue and liberty; and while Mr. Seward's octavos are greatly more voluminous than the duodecimo before us, they are not a bit more instructive and not nearly so amusing.

That is to say, if a well-regulated mind can permit itself to be amused rather than to be angered by the exhibition of human fatuity, ignorance, and impudence, in their ripest and most offensive exuberance. Concerning this we have our doubts. Whether to laugh at Forney or to lash him, be "discreetest, virtuousest, best," we cannot easily decide. In his ridiculous aspects as an author, Forney, it must be remembered, although extremely comical, is also extremely insignificant. He writes amazing balderdash about things and people, but "*Vixerunt stulti ante Johannem*," and considered merely as a specimen noodle it would hardly be worth while to impale him. It is only because this blundering twaddler really is a representative man of the great Republican party by which this country is just now ruled, that we feel moved to think of him at all, and when we think of him in this way he exasperates much more than he entertains us. It is humiliating that such a farrago of trash as these "Letters" of his should be put before mankind as the production of a person conspicuous among the leaders of a great American party. Of the many griefs we bear against our radical foemen in politics, this is the sorest grief of all, that they have saddled the Union with a dynasty of dunces. To be trampled upon and kicked can never be agreeable; but there are quadrupeds noble and quadrupeds ignoble; and if we must be stamped upon and run over, it were at least desirable to meet our fate at the hoofs of "stallions shod with fire."

Let the reader then bear with us, if in showing him what manner of stuff this bicephalous radical editor and Secretary of the Senate thinks fit to print and index for the edification of mankind, we may occasionally seem to have lost our tempers. It is a conceded fact that, under certain provocations, even a saint may swear. We proceed at once to set forth our provocations.

In the first place, then, Forney's tricks with the English language are enough to bring up Lindley Murray out of his grave, and drive that peaceful Quaker to the last extremities of personal violence. He begins on his very first page by saying that he wrote the letters which he now publishes in book form, not only to convey "his honest impressions" about matters and things to the readers of his two papers, both daily, but also to "occupy the hours of anxiety common to all strangers in foreign lands." Now what under heaven can this mean? What are "the hours of anxiety common to all strangers in foreign lands?" That Forney should have had his own particular "hours of anxiety" is conceivable, enough, nor is it wholly inconceivable however improbable it may be, that he should have preferred to drown his cares in a bottle of ink rather than in a pot of beer. He very likely had many uneasy moments when thinking of what his chances might be of keeping his place in the Senate, or meditating how to square the circle of his official accounts, or reflecting on the subscription lists of his two papers, both daily." But for most "strangers in foreign lands," the "hours of anxiety" which they experience are made such by problems of transmission chiefly, and so are consumed in custom houses or passport bureaus, or other similar and even less commodious places. Does Forney wish us to believe that he penned these epistles of his while the minions of tyranny were fumbling among his socks and cravats in his carpet-bag, or that they dropped from his interior being in those moments of peristaltic seclusion which bring dejection at intervals alike to the simpleton and to the sage, to the traveller and to the hermit, to the peasant in his cottage and to the prince within his palace walls? For any substance of thought in what he says, and for any savor of sweetness or charm in his way of saying it, this, to be sure, might be credible. His incoherence is simply wonderful. On his way over in the Scotia, for example, "he was agreeably surprised to find himself almost wholly undisturbed by this new experience of a life at sea, in the last hours of" his voyage! The "study" of the same steamer's "splendid proportions, wonderful accommodations, and resistless march through the sea," made him "marvel that anybody on board should not feel comparatively comfortable," and this the more deeply that "no incident marred the voyage," and that the ship had "twenty Philadelphians on board." He was greatly impressed also by the "congeniality" of the ship's company, and came to the astonishing conclusion that "when we separate the regret at parting will be increased by the recollection that our intercourse might have been profitably prolonged!" It is quite usual, of course, to regret one's separation from people in exact proportion to the unprofitableness of intercourse with them! But how does one go about to "recollect" what "might have been?" Forney was tremendously delighted because George Peabody crossed the Atlantic with him and spent much time, as he says, in "studying," the verbs to "study" and to "stare" being with Forney synonymous, the "venerable philanthropist," as he "lay dozing on sofas." He came to the conclusion that Mr. Peabody's head "rivals the best of the old aristocracy," and also that his work "silences hypercriticism." In the same connection Forney feels bound to lament that "the British aristocracy do not respond to the call of a genial philanthropy," and that "none but an American can truly feel for the sufferings of the unfriended poor." At the same time, while pronouncing this maxim, he could not but remember that in regard to Europe "however much he had read of it, he should doubtless be almost as strange as poor Robinson Crusoe, when he was left, surprised and solitary, on the island of Juan Fernandez! for all experience tells that the most careful student of foreign habits and history finds all his conceptions at fault and all his calculations baffled when he applies the surer test of actual observation and personal contact." After thinking out this striking thought, Forney retired to take a little "subterranean repose." When he came up again, several days after, he found the "air keen and bracing, and the sea almost as level as the Potomac or the Delaware!" Of this phenomenon he took advantage to get a young American on board to write him out a "plan" for "interesting" some of his "moneyed friends" in a scheme for combining Norwegian immigration with speculations in iron, to the manifest detriment of those pure and perfect Pennsylvanians whom he habitually professes to regard as the apple of his eye. He also contrived to get up a set of "Resolutions" thanking Mr. Peabody for being Mr. Peabody, and praising him particularly for not being Mr. Smithson or Mr. Girard. It is a sore penalty of philanthropy that it exposes people to this sort of thing; but Mr. Peabody seems to have borne the trial bravely, and snubbed the fawning Forney profitably by requesting him to "strike out the whole passage referring to Girard and Smithson."

Once landed in the Old World, Forney was "very much edified" at Liverpool to find the people destitute of "greenbacks and small currency." Some "very amusing mistakes," he tells us, "were the result of this remarkable state of things," but the final upshot of it was to make Forney more than ever anxious for the return of specie payments in the United States." After which he retired to rest for his first night in England, and was not surprised, nor will anybody else be, to find his "slumber visited by conflicting and illogical visions." It was no better with him when he awoke the next day, nor, indeed, throughout his tour. His book is one long indigestion. To follow him throughout its "conflicting and illogical" chapters would give one the nightmare for a lifetime. He seems to have taken his comparison of himself to Robinson Crusoe as a "happy thought," and proceeds to speak of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Germany as if no civilized foot before his own had ever trod those remote and mysterious shores.

Going down by rail from Halifax to Liverpool, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he was surprised that no "living object interrupted or threatened his progress," and having neither been thrown off the rails by a horde of banditti nor run over a Sunday school, he came to the conclusion "that the absence of human beings from these fertile and shining acres proved the presence of the government of the aristocracy." The "aristocracy," indeed, were always on his mind, but he was nevertheless greatly pleased with what he describes as the "exclusive little snuggeries" of the English railway carriages, and he takes immense satisfaction in stating that he went over a carpet factory in company with the "son of a baronet." It also made a profound impression upon him that a "member of Parliament in a railway car," should have told him that the "inevitable success of the plan of reconstruction proved Americans to be a wonderful race."

In London Forney quite exceeded himself. He thought the Parliament Houses "so rich in precious historical reminiscences, that the British statesmen could have probably deliberated nowhere else with any desire to keep before them the warnings of their own history." What this surprising sentence means only Heaven and Sumner know. To mortals it is a hard saying. His fine perception of character was illustrated in the House of Commons by his detection of a resemblance between Charles Sumner and—Mr. Gladstone, who are really just as much like one another as the late New York elections were like a Republican victory, or as Forney is like Robinson Crusoe. He pays his radical employers of the Senate in general, however, the left-handed compliment of being surprised to find "Mr. Disraeli's voice and manner those of a gentleman." Concerning political matters in England, Forney, two weeks after his landing, discourses finally and with prophetic wisdom. The insight of Bunsby meets in this great man with the eloquence of Elijah Pogram. The future," he saith, "will take care of itself. Whether the end sees the overthrow of monarchy or not, it will assuredly witness the victory of the people. The English are governed more by their religious, political, and literary traditions than almost any other race, excepting always the American! It will be some generations before they decide upon the experiment of a republic, unless, indeed, they are hurried into another revolution."

Take away the Secretaryship of the Senate from a thinker of this force and profundity! The idea is monstrous! He has had such experience, too! When he listened to Disraeli on the Reform bill his mind "went back twenty years," to the time when, "as a Democratic editor," he (Forney) "read and reviewed in the Washington *Union* that remarkable novel 'Coningsby,'" upon which he glorified God "that the views expressed by him of Mr. Disraeli, while he was the editor of a Democretic pro-slavery paper, are made good while he is coöperating with the only true Democracy in the world—the Republican party of America!"

Turn this man out of the Secretaryship of the Senate! There is madness in the thought. "Mr. Bright and his friends" got punished for their American sympathies by undergoing a good deal of Forney. What they suffered they of course have been too polite to say. Forney, on his part, exclaims:—"I have never experienced rarer pleasure than in listening to them. How well they understand our parties! It was an agreeable surprise to find my humble name almost familiar to them."

No feature in the brutal tyranny of the British aristocracy more shocked and grieved Forney than the expensiveness of the opera. "A glance at these prices," cries Forney, "sufficiently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England enjoying operatic harmonies." In our free and happy land, as is well known, nothing is more common than for a dock laborer or a coal-heaver, after his day's work is done, to buy a pair of white kid gloves, and pass his evening in an orchestra stall at the Academy of Music. The superiority in every particular of all sorts and kinds of things and people in America was continually borne in upon the ample brain of Forney, and he adduces the most unexpected illustrations of this great truth. By way of proving, for instance, that "none but an American can respond to the call of a genial philanthropy," Forney informs us that Mr. Peabody's generous gift to the London poor has already stimulated one Englishman to bestow a sum of thirty thousand pounds upon the Peabody Fund, while it has moved Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York to "procure copies of the plans, and photographs of the buildings."

As to British religion, Forney evidently has more piety in his little finger than John Bull in his body. He went to hear Spurgeon, and, though he saw at once that "we have twenty more powerful and cultivated divines in Philadelphia," he recognized the vast merits of that eminent preacher when contrasted with the "ostentatious Church of England," and emitted the following amazing dejection:—

"When I look over this startling scene of human life, and think that three millions of human beings are compressed into fifteen miles of brick and mortar, and that there is not a day that passes from morning into night, and from night into eternity, that does not see 'one more unfortunate' added to those who go to their long account unshrived and unknown, I feel that I would rather be Charles H. Spurgeon, surrounded with the love of the rescued souls of the working people of his parish, than the Lord Bishop of a thousand parishes of England."

This is very nice. But it was better when Forney went to Westminster Abbey. "Very grand," he exclaims, "were the monuments to Shakespeare, Pitt, Canning, Wilberforce and Peel, and the men and women who came after them, some eminent in arms, letters and arts, and others only known for their titles and their vices!" "Very useful to the student," adds this thoughtful man, "were the dates revived and the facts freshened by these startling pictures in stone!"

Then, having had his "dates revived" and his "facts freshened," Forney "looked into the *glazed eyes* of these marvellous figures" and tugged at his own waistband, and lifted himself quite off the ground, say a foot or so, and gasped in poetic prose. He thought of all kinds of things, of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, "the grandfather of the eminent citizen who now reflects such honor upon our country at the English court," and whose dismal lot, we may add, it is to be obliged to invite casual Republican politicians to dinner. He thought also of Lord Baltimore, and William Penn and the Pilgrim Fathers. "Would it be irreverent," he asks, "to say that most of these men always felt that their country was misunderstood and misrepresented in England; that its asserted greatness was frequently ignored and its claim as a free government set aside as presumptuous in the presence of the hated institution of slavery, protected by our Constitution?" To which we reply, unhesitatingly, that to say this of men who died a century or so before our Constitution was drawn up, would hardly be "irreverent," though it might be idiotic. It seems indeed to have had the effect of destroying utterly what slight coherence ever exists in the mind of Forney, who went straight on into this astoundingly delirious outburst:—

"I soon answered this question to myself. As the rubicund verger carried us through these stony aisles and with his routine voice gave us our shilling's worth of British history, I sometimes asked who slept beneath the marble floor, and more than once he told me that the name had been obliterated, and, of course, the subject itself forgotten. Almost involuntarily I turned to my own country, and remembered that, if we had no great monumental storehouse in which to preserve our best beloved, we had what was better, in the burial grounds of the heroes who died that liberty might live. In an instant my last visit to the sacred fields north and south of Washington city reappeared to me with all its soul-moving incidents. It was only a twelvemonth ago—an evening in May, full of the flush and perfume of an early Southern summer. How different the feeling that thrilled and filled me then from the cold surprise and calculating inquiry of my visit to Westminster Abbey! I saw the graves of over five thousand of the three hundred thousand that fought and fell in the mighty struggle against slavery; and if I stood in the midst of the memories they awakened without tears, who will blame me? There, as in this old Abbey, there were some whose forms had not only passed from the earth, but whose very names had been lost in the din of battle. What American who has paused between the silent streets of these cities of the heroic dead, has not agonized over the inscription that recorded so many of the sleepers among the 'unknown?' But not forgotten, like the antique dust of the Abbey—the dust, doubtless, of some of the man hunters of the past. Thank God for it, no! We need build no towering piles, hew no colossal figures, carve no stony wreaths, trace no hollow praises, to keep their deeds fresh and fragrant in a nation's tenacious gratitude."

Some may prefer spring, some may prefer summer; but as for me—give me liberty or give me death! The Star Spangled Banner! Both daily! And advertisements accurately inserted at the usual rates.

When Forney, on matters religious, falters from drivel into flat blasphemy we decline to follow him, as where, for example, on attending service at St. George's Chapel, he observes:—"I am frank to say that it seems to me God must give a warmer welcome to the fervent Congregationalist than to the perverse Ritualist." His conception of the Almighty, in fact, as it daily shines out here and there through his book, seems to be a grotesque compound of the gentlemanly barkeeper of the "Continental Hotel, Philadelphia," with the President of a Loyal League Club.

Astonishing as Forney is in England, he is nothing to Forney on the Continent. Being utterly unable either to read or speak or understand a word of French or German, he was unrestrained by any external influences in forming and uttering his opinions in regard to the politics, the social life, and the religion of the French and German people.

Here is his way of "studying" French politics:—"The Emperor's Government being the great political European problem, I tried to get a close view of it, and this afternoon visited the Corps Législatif, the same as the House of Commons in England, and the House of Representatives in the United States." "I did not understand what was said." However, "Dr. Evans, of Philadelphia," settled in the Rue de la Paix, is the best dentist in the world. Forney dined with Dr. Evans, and saw in the Bois de Boulogne "the dangerously beautiful *demi-monde* and the fast men who follow them into the valley and the shadows." So he was enabled to form a great many valuable opinions in regard to the Corps Législatif, and to thank God for the morality of his own people, who would rather trap a tipsy man into betraying a woman than suffer vice to flourish like a green bay tree. He went to see all the "nude ballets," too, and condemned them severely; and having seen the Sultan whose "diplomatic title," as to our profound amazement he informs us, is "the Sublime Porte," sitting side by side with "the Modern Cæsar," he was good enough to pray "that the comedy might not, like that stupendous spectacle of 1790, end in a tragedy that would cover half the world with fire and blood."

Here is his way of enlightening himself about Germany:—

"At Coblentz I stayed one evening and part of a day to get a reasonable idea of the extreme Prussian sentiment and of the vast preparations of the Government."

But enough, and more than enough, of this dreary bosh. How Forney went to Switzerland and made a speech about William Tell and Governor Curtin; he who took Normandy to be a "Roman Duchy," and Grosvenor to mean "gubernatorial station;" how he gazed in amazement on "four hundred persons in the British Commons, and two hundred in the French Corps Législatif, not one of whom indulged in the American practice of spitting;" how he was shocked by free trade, and pleased with the Tower of London; how he regards Mr. Stanton as the greatest living statesman, and how he agreed with John Bright in the hope that "ere long colored statesmen, the equals of our white leaders, would take their place in Congress;" all these things it were long to tell, longer to read of.

If any one, worn and weary with wading through even this mitigated marsh of Forney, ask us wherefore we meddle therewith, let him be answered that this man is a Pharisee and a Scribe in the Synagogue of the Republicans. He is a type of their culture, of their character, of their intelligence, their teachableness, their general fitness to deal with the destinies of a great people, and with the problems of reconstruction in America. "These be thy gods! O Israel!" And they that make them are like unto them; likewise is every one that believeth in them.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 8 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Common Council held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider appropriation bills and bills from Select Council. Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., called the Chamber to order at a quarter past 3 o'clock, and the following business was transacted:—

The bill from Select Council granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company permission to erect certain telegraph poles, with an amendment, was considered and the amendment agreed to. Also, an ordinance declaring the licenses of Passenger Railway Companies invalid so long as they disobey the municipal law. An ordinance making an appropriation of $309,700 to the Department for supplying the City with Water for the expenses of 1868 was passed. (This bill was postponed last Thursday.) Also, an ordinance appropriating $898,773 to the Department of Police.

Mr. Simpson moved to increase the item making an appropriation for the repair of the Manayunk Station House from $2500 to $12,500, in order that a lot may be purchased and a new station house erected. Agreed to. Subsequently $10,000 was inserted in lieu of $12,500. Other amendments were made, and the bill then passed.

An ordinance appropriating $1622 to pay the expenses of the League Island Commission and the City Solicitor was passed. An ordinance making an additional appropriation of $8500 for the extension of the female department of the county prison and the alteration of the hospital was agreed to.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, submitted various reports; one authorizing grading, curbing, etc., on East Walnut lane, Twenty-second ward; one authorizing the opening of Clearfield street, from Frankford road and Waterloo street.

Mr. Billington, from the Committee on Police, presented a report giving permission to the Baptist Church, northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, to construct a turnout on the west side of Broad street, provided there is an agreement to take said turnout up at the expiration of one year.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, made a report in the matter of the filling up of a dock on the Delaware front by the refuse from a distillery. The Committee point out an ordinance already in existence covering the case. The report was adopted. Also a report, with an ordinance attached, ordering the location of a sewer on Berks street, near Twenty-second, Twentieth Ward. Also a report in reference to the drainage of Cohocksink creek. Postponed.

Mr. Stockham, from the Committee on Port Wardens, reported an ordinance authorizing the transfer of the lease of Arch street wharf (Delaware). Also, an ordinance making an additional appropriation of $5000 to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for 1868, that the Schuylkill may be kept open in the winter months, from Gibson's Point to the Delaware. It is proposed to double man the boat. Postponed for the present.

Mr. Willits, from the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance regulating stalls in market-houses. Passed.

Mr. Valkirk, from the Committee on Railroads, asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the allegation that the City Railroad was out of order, the Committee reporting that there was no foundation for such allegation.

Mr. Willits, from the special committee charged with the investigation of the cause of the coldness of the Quarter Sessions Court room, in the new Court House, and the District Court room, reported that the complaints were well founded, and offered a resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of two stoves for the new Court House and one each for the District Courts.

After considerable debate the resolution passed—yeas, 30; nays, 7.

Mr. Billington moved to take up the ordinance organizing a paid Fire Department. The President said the motion was not in order.

Mr. Potter moved to resume the consideration of an ordinance making an appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat. The motion was agreed to, and Common Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. The amount of appropriation is $13,300.

The amendment making an additional appropriation for keeping the Schuylkill river open was agreed to. The bill was then reported and passed.

Mr. Potter called up the ordinance making an appropriation of $67,630 to the Board of Health for 1868. The item of $12,000 for the removal of nuisances was made $10,000. After one or two other amendments, the bill was reported.

Mr. Wagner moved to appropriate $6000 for the erection of a house for the Resident Physician. Pending the discussion of the matter, the Chamber adjourned.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday afternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reports the following census of the House, etc., for the week ending Saturday, December 21, 1868. Number in House at 12 o'clock M., 3441; same time last year, 3271. Increase, 170. Admitted within the last two weeks, 290; births, 6; deaths, 33; discharged, 83; eloped, 25. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 302; number of persons granted meals within the last two weeks, 751. The Steward reported the House receipts at $739·59; and the emigrant tax at $104. The Outdoor Agent reported having collected for support cases, $357 50. The Committee on School for Feeble-Minded Children reported progress, and were continued. The Steward's requisitions were read and approved.

A long discussion took place over the heating and ventilating arrangements of the House, some of the members declaring that they were defective, and in consequence the inmates of the House were at times permitted to suffer. Adjourned.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The funeral of William B. Schnider took place yesterday, at 2 o'clock, from the Masonic Hall, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations made by the fraternity for a number of years past. As a member of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Tyler, the deceased was universally known in the Order, and the Grand Lodge, as well as the subordinate Lodges, attended the obsequies as a mark of respect. The body of the deceased was laid out in the Blue Room, and during the morning a large number of persons viewed the remains. A handsome coffin, covered with black velvet and ornamented with silver handles, contained the body, while near the remains were deposited the regalia and insignia of the deceased.

At two o'clock the funeral procession left the hall. The members of the Order walked from the hall, the friends and relatives alone being provided with carriages. Past Masters David Golden, J. L. Hutchinson, Washington L. Bladen, W. G. Bambury, Frank S. Johnson, David P. Jones, George S. Jones and Samuel Price, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, of which the deceased was a member, acted as the pall bearers. Over one thousand Masons participated in the funeral ceremonies, and at Monument Cemetery, where the rites incident to the burial of a member of the fraternity were performed, the scene was a very impressive one. Grand Master Vaux read the funeral service, the responses being made by the members of the Grand Lodge. The Washington Hose Company, of which the deceased was a member, also attended the funeral.

BURGLARIOUS DOGGEREL.—The police authorities have enriched their archives by a gem of burglarious literature. The residence of Joseph Titlow, Germantown avenue and Township line road, was visited on Sunday night by a set of thieves. They broke open his hennery, and carried off twenty fowls and two geese. The impudent peculators pinned to the door of the hen-house a scrap of paper, upon which was written these lines:—

"Our jaws is strong and our teeth is keen,
And we'll eat every won of youre chickeene,
We'll pelt the bones out of them there geese
And what we can't eat we'll sell at a dollar a peese,
And when the soup is all gone up,
Of whisky we'll take a sup,
And as we drink, we'll think of you—
Wee hope the same thing you will doo."—Amen.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held at their Hall, No. 1210 Chesnut street, last night, A. M. Burton, Esq., presiding. After brief religious exercises, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

"Beautiful Snow" was read by Professor Rufus Adams.

Mr. William H. Maris was introduced, and read an excellent essay, which was received with great applause.

Reports of Committees being called for, the Committee on Temperance presented a report, which report recommended temperance sermons, temperance meetings, and the distribution of temperance tracts; also, that a book be kept at the rooms with the following preamble and pledge:—

Whereas, Christianity, patriotism, and philanthrophy alike demand that all who are well disposed should surround themselves with proper safeguards against temptation, and take a decided stand against vice in every form; and

Whereas, Intemperance is a crying evil in our midst, making homes miserable, legislation insecure, and eternity hopelessly dark to many of our fellow-men, therefore, trusting in Divine strength, I pledge myself not to buy, sell, give, or use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to discountenance their use in the community.

The report was received, and on motion, after discussion by Messrs. Dale, Crider, Moore, and others, the report was adopted.

The exercises were delightfully interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by the Bradbury Musical Society. Eighty young men were proposed and elected members. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Bradbury Music Society and to Professor Adams; also to Mr. Maris, the Essayist.

After singing, the meeting adjourned, with benediction by Rev. John Moore.

THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—This body held, as at present constituted, their final meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance, and a number of spectators were in the lobby.

President Shippen was in the chair.

A batch of communications from the various school sections, asking for appropriations and improvements of various kinds, were submitted and referred.

An invitation to the Board to be present at the commencement, this morning, of the Girls' High School, was received and accepted.

Mr. M. Hall Stanton offered a resolution of thanks to the secretary and messengers of the Board, which was adopted unanimously.

Another resolution was offered giving thanks for their services to the retiring members.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Freeborn that the Secretary be instructed to withhold warrants due to the principal teachers of schools who shall in future readmit pupils into their schools who have been regularly admitted into either of the High Schools, and who voluntarily absent themselves therefrom; and also from those who shall retain scholars who have completed their course of instruction in said schools, for the purpose of teaching them more advanced studies than those allowed by the Grammar Schools. This was adopted.

The Board then formally adjourned.

The new Board meets on the first Monday in January to organize. It is understood that President Shippen, having crowned with success his long labors, will retire from the Presidency of the Board, and that M. Hall Stanton Esq., will be called to preside over the deliberations of the new Board.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAMDEN.—The Camden rolling mill, nail works, foundry, and machine shop, situated at Cooper's Point, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire commenced in the southeastern part of the machine shop, about 3 o'clock. One of the puddlers was throwing water into his furnace, when it exploded, setting fire to the structure, which in a few minutes enveloped the whole mill. There were four heating furnaces, seven puddlers' furnaces, and one scrap furnace. There were eleven boilers and four large engines in the works. When the fire broke out the safety valves of the boilers were opened to prevent their explosion. The largest boiler, however, cracked with the heat, allowing the water to run out. The Treasurer and Agent, John W. Middleton, informs us that the mill was running on full time, night and day, employing upwards of two hundred men, whose salaries amounted to $900 per day. The loss is estimated at $70,000, on which there is an insurance of $35,000. The Philadelphia firemen went over to assist in saving the property.

THE MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, originally appointed for this evening, has been postponed until Monday evening next, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock. The resolutions to be submitted for the approval of the members are of vital importance to the interests of commerce and the welfare of the country. The attendance should therefore be large, as no business man can now afford to be indifferent to the great financial questions of the day. As Christmas eve is scarcely a time for business discussions, the meeting has been judiciously deferred to the time above-named.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,

PEACHES,

PLUMS

TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.

CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,

PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC,

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

1 17 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.

NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.

NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.

CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS,

PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

CHRISTMAS WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1264 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8fmwcmrp

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

GEORGE, WILLIAM & ALFRED HANLON, Lessees.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1867,

The World's Great Favorites—the wonderful and Famous

HANLON BROTHERS! HANLON BROTHERS!

George, William and Alfred, with their Grand Trans-Atlantic Combination. Twenty male and female Continental Artistes, all new to America.

THE HANLON BROTHERS

have secured the following confederation of human skill, their first appearance in this city:—

HARRY GURR,

THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD, the celebrated Natator or Human Frog, in his marvellous aquatic evolutions, in the course of which he will eat, drink and smoke, while entirely submerged in his watery bed.

PROFESSOR GREGOIRE,

RTHARDO, THE GREAT SPIRAL ASCENSIONIST.

MAD'LLE GERTRUDE,

and her highly trained Canine Troupe of Seven Educated French Poodles.

MISS GREGORY, THE VERSATILE ARTISTE,

JEAN AND VICTOR,

the Champion Juvenile Gymnasts of all Europe,

ALFRED AND ARTHUR, the AERIAL WONDERS,

GEORGE, WILLIAM, AND ALFRED HANLON

in their intrepid and terrific Aerial Feats, including their new and wonderful creation, entitled the

THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR,

first time in this city.

HANLON'S GRAND MINIATURE CIRCUS,

introducing the beautiful Trick Pony "Aurora," the Performing Goat "Esmeralda," the highly trained Steed "Diana," and the celebrated Quadruped Artiste, "Jupiter," the only Dog in the world that has been taught to Ride, Vault, Leap Balloons, etc., rivalling the most accomplished Equestrians of the day. The whole Canine Fraternity in

THE LILLIPUTIAN STEEPLE-CHASE.

New Christmas Pantomime, entitled

PERPETUAL TORMENT,

in which the prominent members of the troupe will appear.

GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEES,

CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, for the especial accommodation of Families and Schools.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To Matinees, Adults..... 50
Children to all parts of the House..... 25
Evenings—Orchestra..... $1·00
Orchestra Circle and Balcony..... 75
Family Circle..... 50
Amphitheatre..... 25

Doors open at 7. Overture commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.

The sale of tickets will commence at the Academy, and at J. E. GOULD'S New Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, Friday, Decem ber 20.

Remember that those who wish for seats must secure them in advance.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE

SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

L. V. TUNISON & CO.....Proprietor

TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF SANTA CLAUS!

On Wednesday, and on every evening thereafter till further notice.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Santa Claus! Santa Claus!! Santa Claus!!!

A NEW SPECTACLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A TREAT FOR THE LITTLE ONES,

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TOYS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED,

First appearance of

JOHNNY MACK,

THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,

Together with all the other celebrities of this mammoth troupe.

MATINEE CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 27,

BENEFIT OF WILLIAM ALLEN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, $5.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 24,

Will be presented the

GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE,

Founded on the Nursery Tale,

CINDERELLA;

OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

And entitled

CENDRILLON.

Produced with

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,

INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,

200 NEW COSTUMES,

AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES.

THREE PRINCIPAL GOLD DANCERS,

A BALLET OF 75 YOUNG LADIES.

CENDRILLON MATINEE—CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 24,

LUCILLE WESTERN will appear in her great impersonations of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, in C. W. Taylcure's moral drama of

EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

J. B. Roberts as.....Sir Francis Levison

GRAND PERFORMANCE

AT 2 O'CLOCK DOORS OPEN AT 1½ ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

Commencing with the laughable comedietta of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.

"OURS" FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, "OURS."

With all its Grand Effects.

MRS. JOHN DREW as MARY NETLEY.

CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON—MATINEE, "OURS" AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 50 and 25 cents.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

SATURDAY—Last "Ours" Matinee.

MONDAY NEXT—LIGHT AT LAST.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HAVE COME.

The far-famed, original, and only

MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS,

AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec 23, and EVERY EVENING during the week. Also, A GRAND MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

BILLY MORRIS, the People's Comedian, with an entirely new entertainment, entitled

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Doors open at ½ to 7. To commence at ½ to 8.

Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the sale of secured seats. CHAS. A. MORRIS, Manager. 12 18 9p

CARL SENTZ'S

ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,

EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

At 3½ o'clock,

IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Piano Solo—CARL ROESE.

Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.

Single Tickets, 50 cents.

To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 29tf

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Four tickets, $1; thirty, $5.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No 1211 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and Intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867.

"A RIGHT MERRIE CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPIE NEW YEAR!" There will be issued from the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH no paper to-morrow, in accordance with our usual custom.

Our Christmas Season and its Celebration.

THE ceaseless revolution of time has brought e us again our Christmas season, with all its gayeties, its pleasant reunions, hallowed associations, and family gatherings. It may be that the celebration of the day is not as boisterous as it was in the olden times, but on that account the gratification is no less sincere. We see no cause to lament that the wild bacchanal and wassail which marked the season years ago have given place to the civilized enjoyments of the present. It is curious, however, to notice the change. It is probably to Germany that we are indebted for the greater proportion of our modes of celebration. The people of the fatherland made it a study to so acquire the secret of pleasure as to make the Christmas time the only bright period of the year. The Christmas-tree, an ecstatic source of joy to the little ones, is an invention of that country. The liberal distribution of presents, far more general than we have it here, was also respected by them. In some parts of Germany the custom still continues of giving all the presents to a carrier called the *knecht rupert*, who carries them from house to house with great formality. It is to England, we believe, that we are indebted for the custom of decorating churches and stores, it being the ancient habit to freely dress the places of worship with rosemary, bays, laurel, and mistletoe. One enterprising writer traces the origin of the custom to the Druids, who, considering they did not recognize or know of the Christian religion, were exceedingly penetrating in observing the Christmas festival. In these times the wildest revel marked the scene. The "Lord of Misrule" and the "Abbot of Wisdom" were institutions, and beneath them the scene of turmoil was perfected. In our time the occasion is celebrated by gifts, congratulations, and family gatherings. It is the season when the scattered households meet together and exchange tokens of remembrance and affection. Gayety rules in place of excessive mirth, and great pleasure is given the children through our gifts, sweetmeats, and sight-seeings.

The custom of celebrating Christmas eve by parading the streets dressed as fantastic characters, and making night hideous with horns, is peculiarly Philadelphian, and we do not regret its general observance. As long as no crime or debauchery is caused thereby, it is a pleasant recreation. We do not sympathize with the old women who object to this hilarity. It does no harm, and affords a rare opportunity to strangers to see a sight which is exceptional to all. We hope that the authorities will not interfere to prevent, but only to restrain, the harmless frolic which marks the eve of Christmas.

The present year, which is now drawing to its close, presents much cause for thanks and little to dampen the happiness of the day. We have been blessed with national peace and prosperity. We have escaped violent business convulsions, and the dawn of the future is cheering. While other years have seen war and tumult, and failures of crops and commerce, 1867 has been marked by none, so far as the United States are concerned. The joy, therefore, will not be restrained by the remembrance of the dark clouds of adversity. We expect, then, to see the celebration as universal as any of its most joyous predecessors. Already the streets are thronged with purchasers, fathers laden down with presents for their children, mothers bearing in their arms the delicious sweets which are to fill the stockings of the little ones; brothers and sisters carefully concealing from their relatives the surprise which they are expected to feel. Every one we meet, every person who crowds our thoroughfares, is a living witness of the occasion, and a proof of the generality of its celebration. The streets of our city are thronged, and business is brisk, as usual at this time of the year. Everything bedecks itself in holiday attire. Joy beaming through all the crowd, congratulations of friends resound on every hand, and as the kindly words echo from every side, we can but join in the usual courtesy, and extend to our readers our sincere wishes that they may all have a "Happy Christmas."

IRISH ENLISTMENTS. — Reports from the several Irish recruiting districts show that the recent increase of pay, and other advantages secured to the soldier, have had the effect of making the service again popular in Ireland. It is said also that those most recently enlisted are generally young men of a better class than formerly.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—A singular robbery has been committed at the Greek Treasury. The treasure-chest requires three different keys to open it, but it was opened, and forty-five thousand drachmas were abstracted. Suspicion has fallen on a well-known housebreaker in the higher class of society, who has escaped from Greece.

ALASKA.

The Half Million Drawback.

From the Washington Express, Dec. 23.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is engaged in investigating a matter which bids fair to have an important bearing upon the action of the House in regard to the appropriation to pay for Alaska. Private parties holding a claim against the Russian Government for ordnance stores furnished during the Crimean war, the contract price for which was $500,000, have filed this claim with the Committee named above, and ask that this sum be withheld by our Government from moneys appropriated to settle with Russia for Alaska.

It appears that some time before the Crimean war closed the Russian Government sent officers to this country to purchase arms and ammunition. Proposals were solicited from several firms, and finally, upon propositions in writing from W. B. Perkins, of Massachusetts, Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister in Washington, agreed to take from Mr. Perkins one hundred and fifty tons of American cannon powder.

A contract was also made for 35,000 rifles with Mr. Perkins, through the advice of Baron Stoeckl, but through an ordnance officer of the Russian Government sent out for the purpose. The powder was inspected, and loaded on shipboard according to the stipulations, and the rifles were manufactured and held subject to an order from Russia. At this time the war closed, and the Russian authorities refused to receive either the powder or the arms.

The matter was brought to the attention of the State Department at an early day, and Mr. Seward submitted the matter, through Minister Clay, to the authorities at St. Petersburg, urging the justness of the claim, and asking that it might be recognized and settled.

The Russian Government, however, refused to take any action in the matter, or even to acknowledge the debt, shielding itself with the lame excuse that the contracts for these military stores on their part were not made in writing. The question is puzzling the committee greatly, and Mr. Seward is severely censured for not insisting upon a clause in the late treaty providing for the settlement of all just claims any of our citizens might have against Russia as he was well aware of their character. Whatever the action of the committee may be, the matter is certain to lead to a spirited debate when the question comes up on the floor of the House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ PENCILLINGS BY THE WAY.—A gentleman who has recently travelled through all the Northern states, and has amused himself by collecting statistics of the consumption of articles of luxury, announces that among the appliances of the toilet Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," enjoys by all odds the greatest popularity.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.* 1t

☞ BUSINESS EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND YOUNG MEN.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Offers special inducements to all who enter this week for the New Year. For further particulars apply at the office, or send for circulars. 12 23 6t

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office No. 224 South DELAWARE AVENUE, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place. J. MORRELL, Secretary.

12 24 tuths9t

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1867.

NOTICE.—Holders of thirty (30) or more Coupons, due January 1, 1868, may now leave the same at this Office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on the morning of January 2.

C. McKIBBEN, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

12 24 3t

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23, 1867.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1867, Christmas, this office will open at 7½ A. M. and close at 11 A. M. The early morning collection and delivery will be made; also, a collection from lamp-postboxes at 5 P. M.

H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

12 24 1t

☞ ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—CHRISTMAS SERVICES. Morning Prayers and Litany at 11. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 12 M. Seats free. 1t*

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Christmas service to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. ARTHUR M. KNAPP. *

A BARGAIN IN

DRESS GOODS,

AT 31 CENTS PER YARD,

Sold but a Few Weeks Ago at 50 Cents.

A Nice Christmas Present for a Little Money.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

WILL OFFER TO-DAY

3325 YARDS OF

STRIPE POPLINS, AT 31 CENTS.

CHENEA POPLINS, AT 31 CENTS, AND

PLAIN POPLINS, AT 31 CENTS. [1t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED TO-DAY A FEW PIECES OF

HEAVY BLACK VELOURS,

OR

CORDED POPLINS,

FOR LADIES' DRESSES AND SUITS.

Scarce and Very Desirable. (1t

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street. 12 20 6t*

WILLIAM INGRAM'S AMERICAN TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 43 S. SECOND Street TEAS at low prices for the Holidays. Try them. 12 20 6t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. DAVIS, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. $2 8wsm5p

WISHART'S PINE TREE CORDIAL.—Hear the bitter cries borne on every breeze. It is the voice of your sick mother, your dying father, or perishing children; their bodies are suffering the burning hell-fires of poisonous doses. Calomel, Antimony, Copper, Zinc, Arsenic, Arsenious Acid, Stramonium, Foxglove, Morphia, Belladonna, Henbane, Opium, Nux Vomica, and Narcotine. See the dim lamp of life as it flickers. Nature stands up to the fight as a tried warrior, and commands his soldiers to come up to the struggle. The Stomach answers, I have received a ball of arsenic from the doctor's gun; it was his last shot; it has dissolved itself within me; it feels like liquid fire; every avenue through which gastric juice would flow is obstructed by inflammation from the dreadful charge. "Come, Liver, I can depend on you to send life, and blood, and vitality to every part of the system." The Liver answers, "I know the victory of the day depended upon my effort, although I was very sick, and salivated by the last dose I received, yet when I saw my kindred—the nerves—that I had fed for years, trembling and fainting for the want of pure food, I rallied myself to unlock the storehouse of pure blood, and just at that moment I received a bombshell from death's gun. It was charged with a dose of Calomel, and my rich blood was turned to burning water. I can give no assistance, for I am myself slaughtered by poison." "O! Lungs, do not thou fail in this day of battle, or a great man will perish, and go down to the grave. Do you not see him? He is gasping—he is gasping for breath. Come! oh come quickly, or all is lost." The Lungs answer, "I can do nothing, for I have been contracted for the last five days. Every air passage within me has been poisoned, and the mucous lining taken off, leaving me no vitality to act upon. I am chained to the car of death by that dread enemy, Antimony." At this critical moment the doctor arrived. The weeping wife and helpless children gather around him, with bitter tears and cries. They ask, "Can there not be a change of medicine? We would like to try Doctor Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; we have heard of its great popularity to cure when all hope seemed to be gone, in cases of Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia; and, doctor, we have thought if you would give your consent, we would send for the Pine Tree Tar Cordial at once; it may save the life of my husband." "No," says the doctor, "I am not willing to give the case up yet. I will give one more dose—it shall be Belladonna." And it was given. The fort was stormed, and it yielded—all was lost by the poisonous dose. He made his last call, and he attempted to comfort and quiet the broken-hearted widow and fatherless and helpless children by telling them of the shortness of human life, and reminding them of the fact that all men must die. And thus the work of death goes on. Parents are bereft of their children, children are left orphans, families are destroyed, society deprived of her noblest citizens, and the earth filled with misery and poverty, in consequence of poisonous medication.

Oh! fathers and mothers of the millions of families of America, stand for one hour upon the summit of intelligence, unshackled from the chain of prejudice of the self-styled regular practitioner, and see the destruction of human life, of men and women of robust constitution, of youths with the fires of health shining through their beaming cheeks, and of the little babe laughing and dancing, full of life, upon its mother's knee. They are attacked with the most simple disease, but for fear of some danger lurking within, the doctor is sent for, the dose is given, and in the short space of one week a funeral procession is seen moving from your doors. We ask, is there not something wrong? is there not something wanting? some change in the practice of medicine? There has been a great advancement in all other sciences; why not in medicine? The old stage has been given up for the quick travel of the railway car. The tiresome work of sewing by hand for the rapid sewing-machine. From the slow scythe to cut the grass to the wonderful mowing-machine. From waiting the arrival of the slow mail to the quick lightning speed of the telegraph message. From the small row-boat to the powerful steamer. From the hand printing-press to the great steam printing-press. But in medicine there has been no advancement for the last two hundred years. But the doctor of that period was a hard-working man; he went out in the forests, and pasture-grounds of nature's garden, once cursed and blighted by sin, to bring forth the destruction of man, but now redeemed and blessed by the Son of God, that every tree and herb and spear of grass and all things that grow out of the ground, from which man was made, should be filled with curative properties for the healing of man. Out of those trees and herbs he prepared his remedies for the cure of diseases. The work was done in his own laboratory, and when the medicine was ready for use, he was not afraid to taste of it himself, lest he should be poisoned by its destructive properties. It was a cordial to the sick man and a balm to heal his disease. But what is the history of to-day, of the year 1867, in the science of medicine? We say it has retrograded and gone back faster than all other sciences have advanced. The doctor of to-day has turned his back upon the great store of the forest, and said your healing virtue requires too much labor for me to perform. His prescription is given, and remedies prepared from the destructive magazines of poisons.

Such is the prejudice of a certain fraternity of doctors, that if one of their number was to prepare a great remedy for the cure of a certain disease, and offer it for sale to the needy sufferer, he would be kicked out of their midst, and they would refuse to hold counsel with him. We say shame on such wicked conduct. God will weigh you in the balance, in His great day of reckoning, and reward you according to your evil deeds. We say to the sick, hope in God, that you may be restored to health by the use of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL and GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL IS PURELY VEGETABLE. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are obtained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS,
COUGH,
SORE THROAT AND BREAST,
BRONCHITIS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
ASTHMA,
HOOPING COUGH,
DIPTHERIA, ETC. ETC.

OFFICE AND STORE,
No. 10 N. SECOND STREET,
1t Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Prices at

JOHN M. FINN'S,

S. E. Corner SEVENTH and ARCH.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

BEADED GIMPS.
WORSTED FRINGES.
BUTTONS. BUTTONS.
RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

ZEPHYR GOODS. ZEPHYR GOODS.

Embroidered Slippers. Gems of Beauty.
Tufted Horses and Flowers on Slippers.
Zephyr Cushions, Rugs and Screens.
Tufted Zephyr Work, novel designs.

STOCKINGS. STOCKINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. LOWEST PRICES.

Our 36 and 40 cent Stockings are full, regular, and durable. Our prices for the genuine Iron Framed Goods are the lowest in the city.

MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·00 and up.
Misses' Merino Vests, good, 80 cents and up.
Children's Merino Vests, in large variety.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A large and elegant assortment of Collars and Cuffs, beautifully embroidered with lace inserting; also, plain, very handsome,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,

OPENED TO-DAY AND MONDAY FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

STOCKING YARNS.

Stocking Yarns, in large variety of colors and grades, at lowest prices.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10, 12, 14 cents and up.
Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 25, 28, 30 cents and up.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS!

Ladies requiring Zephyr Slippers will find a very choice selection, embroidered with
BIRDS,
ANIMALS,
FLOWERS,
and Set Patterns, in plain and tufted work, at Mr. FINN'S. His stock is unusually large, and contains some of the latest novelties. His prices vary from $1, $1·50, $2, up to $6 per pair, according to quality.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. CORNER ARCH AND SEVENTH STS.,

12 21stu2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

SALESMAN WANTED, IN A HOSIERY, White Goods, and Notion House in New York city. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties controlling a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BENNETT, BLOCUM & FOWLER, Box 4442 New York City Post Office. 12 24 6t*

1867.

HOLIDAY APPLIANCES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.)

No. 115 South THIRD Street, Below Chesnut.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

Almeria Grapes, 40 Cents a Pound.

Pate de Foies Gras.
Pate de Becasses.
Pate de Faisan de Boheme.
Pate de Grives.
Pate de Perdreaux.
Petits-Pois.
Champignons.
Truffles.
Boneless Sardines.
Gilleon Sardines.
Fine Dehesa Raisins.
Fine Double Crown Raisins.
Fine London Layer Raisins.
Fine Sultana Raisins.
Fine Seedless Raisins.
Citron.
Lemon Peel.
Orange Peel.
Preserved Ginger.

Superior Green Teas.
Superior English Breakfast Teas,
Superior Oolong Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas—Japan Teas.
Superior Old Government Java Coffee.
Superior Old Maricaibo Coffee.
Superior Old White Laguayra Coffee.
Superior Old African Coffee.

PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR.
BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.

PRIME GOSHEN BUTTER,
In small tubs, for family use.
All goods warranted.

GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city or depots.

By far more popular, much more,
Than any Book or Picture Store,
Established in this good City before,

IS PITCHER'S,

808 CHESNUT STREET. 808

Where latest FASHION MAGAZINE
And last new NOVEL can be seen.
Where all BOOK BUYERS can procure
The STANDARD WORKS in Literature.
Of STEREOSCOPES and STEREO-VIEWS,
TEN THOUSAND kinds from which to choose.
Of PRANG'S fine CHROMOS, large and small,
We have the LARGEST STOCK of all.
From MAGDALENA and the KID'S PLAYGROUND,
To School Room cards, can there be found,
All in FINE FRAMES of WALNUT or GOLD,
At LOWER PRICES than they ever were sold.
And where, in order to provide
For NEW YEAR DAY and CHRISTMAS TIDE,
The choicest GIFT BOOKS will appear,
At this festive season of the year,
AT PRICES REDUCED to such a point
That all competitors are out of joint.

Of Dickens' Works, in great demand,
A Stock is always kept on hand,
In paper and cloth, or in half calf.
There is nothing like Dickens to make you laugh.

Books sent by MAIL (when so desired)
To any distance that's required,
If all's PRE-PAID.

For sending any parcel out.
(The CITY limits or about),
NO CHARGE is made.

New Catalogues GRATIS, on application.
Or sent by MAIL all over the NATION. [1t

808. BY PITCHER. 808.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS GOODS!

THE

Oldest Established House in the Trade in the City.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. Cor. BROAD and WALNUT,

Offer to families and all lovers of good things the most choice stock of

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Ever opened and displayed in Philadelphia.

We are prepared to meet in prices and quality the most fastidious buyer of the time.

OUR TEAS, COFFEES, AND ALL STAPLES ARE OF THE BEST.

FINER DELICACIES, SUCH AS:

FRUITS, Fresh and Preserved and in Jelly,
HONEY, RAISINS,
CITRON, CURRANTS,
FIGS, PRUNES,
PRUNELLAS, PICKLES,
SAUCES, CATSUPS,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS, TRUFFLES,
GAME in great variety,
NUTS in great variety,
OLIVE OIL, MACCARONI,

And a host of articles too numerous to publish here.

OUR STOCK OF CHEESE COMPRISES
FINE OLD STILTON,
CHEDDAR,
ROQUEFORT,
BRIE,
GRUYERE,
PARMESAN,
PINE APPLE,
DUTCH HEAD, ETC,

Our Wines comprise the most Popular

BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE,
KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING MOSELLE AN HOCK,
CLARETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Our well known TABLE SHERRY,
PORT AND FINE OLD BRANDY
In small casks of 20 galls., or by the demijohn,
FINE CORDIALS
In great variety and genuine.
FINE HAVANA CIGARS
At low prices.

Finest Quality of ALMERIA GRAPES at 40c. per pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

UMBRELLAS!

FOR

PRESENTS.

Silk, Alpaca, and Gingham

UMBRELLAS,

WITH IVORY, PARTRIDGE, BAMBOO, AND NEW STYLE SWISS CARVED HANDLES,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

12 21 3t4p NO. 246 MARKET STREET.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

AT T. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET,
CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FIRST—BOOKS FOR CHILDREN IN ENDLESS VARIETIES ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND—VALUABLE STANDARD BOOKS, THE BEST EDITIONS, AND IN THE MOST ELEGANT STYLES OF BINDING.

THIRD—ALL THE POPULAR WORKS OF FICTION, BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

FOURTH—BIOGRAPHY AND GENERAL MISCELLANY WITHOUT END; IN FACT, EVERYTHING THAT CAN BE DESIRED IN THE WAY OF BOOKS CAN BE FOUND AT T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at Publishers' net cash prices. 12 23 3t4p

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,

New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Frock Coats,
New Style Frock Coats,

New Style Sack Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,
New Style Sack Coats,

Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,

Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, excelled by few, in style fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1868, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest agent for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village of the United States.

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."

What, though upon his hoary head
Have fallen many a winter's snow?
His wreath is still as green and red
As 'twas a thousand years ago,
For what has he to do with care?
His wassail bowl and old arm-chair
Are ever standing ready there;
For Christmas comes but once a year.

But what care we for days of old,
The knights whose arms are turned to rust,
Their grim boars'-heads and pasties cold,
Their castles crumbled into dust?
Never did sweeter faces go
Blushing beneath the mistletoe,
Than are to-night assembled here;
For Christmas still comes once a year.

For these old times are dead and gone,
And those who hailed them passed away;
Yet still there lingers many a one
To welcome in old Christmas Day—
In Winter Clothing good and neat,
From Stokes & Co.'s, in Chesnut street,
We all enjoy with goodly cheer,
And wish it Christmas all the year.

PRESENTS FOR ALL,—
$360,000 worth to be given away.
NO BLANKS.
Shares One Dollar each.
For Benefit of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others; Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel Mountings. A very desirable present.
Opera Glasses very low. 248 North Eighth street, (second story.)

1867. FINE CONFECTIONERY, 1867.
In neat boxes, for Holiday Presents, delivered to any part of the city. E. G. WHITMAN & CO., No. 318 Chesnut street.

PRESENTS FOR ALL.—
$360,000 worth to be given away.
NO BLANKS.
Shares One Dollar each.
For Benefit of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHRISTMAS GOODS.—To-night Santa Claus returns again, after a lapse of one year, and if we could but slyly peer into that curious great bag which he is said to carry at his side, and which contains so many wonders, we would undoubtedly see that he had made a protracted stay at Ritchie & Woelpper's, No. 27 North Eighth street. For it would be found full of fine gloves and neat hosiery, and incomparable handkerchiefs and warm underwear—all coming from this establishment of Ritchie & Woelpper—which in truth has hardly a compeer in this country. These gentlemen have given their undivided attention to the manufacture of these articles, and from long years of practice and long years of experience are now able to manufacture goods firmer in their texture, more beautiful in their appearance, and durable in their lasting qualities, than can be found elsewhere. Their stock of handkerchiefs, expressly selected for the holiday sales, is unsurpassed. There are handkerchiefs without number, to suit the rich as well as the poor, and the young as the old—from the cheapest of cotton to the best of silk, or lace, or linen. Handkerchiefs by the million and for the millions are here, while the stock of gloves is so fine and varied, that it would make the eyes of a connoisseur glisten to look at them. Ritchie & Woelpper have now on hand the best of foreign and domestic goods, and their prices are the most popular. These should be sufficient inducements to invite a Christmas call at No. 27 North Eighth street.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Everybody desires to purchase one or more books at Christmas time, for a book or a set of a half dozen is about the most acceptable present we can make to a friend. The well-known dealer, G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, has one of the largest and most desirable stocks of goods in the city, and as he has adopted the plan of giving to his customers a part of the large retail profit by reducing his goods from twenty-five to fifty per cent., he offers inducements equalled by no other house. Pitcher, in addition to his books, has a splendid assortment of stereoscopes, views, stationery, picture frames, photographs and Prang's American Chromos, for which he is agent in this city. These wonderful works of art are precisely similar to oil paintings, and cannot be distinguished from them by the most rigid scrutiny. Any of these articles are appropriate for Christmas presents, and when their excellence is considered they are the cheapest goods in the market.

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to reduce the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

THE TONIC and stimulating properties of Dr. Turner's Tic Doulloureux, or Universal Neuralgia Pill, renders it the most effective medicine for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervesche, and any complaint of a nervous character, yet adopted. It acts directly on the nerve fluid, thereby invigorating the debilitated nervous system, and expels these diseases. Apothecaries have this medicine.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
$50 Presents for Ladies,
$50 Presents for Gents,
$50 Presents for Children,
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1026 CHESNUT street.

ATTENTION is called to the superior qualities of the goods offered at the Murphe House-Furnishing Store. They are the very finest extant, and the goods are such as would make the most suitable present. This large furnishing establishment, at No. 2110 Chesnut street, which has attained an enviable reputation under the joint proprietorship of Messrs. Williams & Woodward, is stocked with furnishing goods of every possible nature and variety conceivable, and forms an assortment from which Christmas selections could be most satisfactorily made. Those searching tonight for Christmas gifts should not forget or look over this establishment, which, from its superior goods and moderate prices, stands unrivalled.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS ARE PERMANENT.—In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price, One Dollar.

$2 to $60, Wanamaker & Brown
$2 to $80, Men's and Boys' Clothing.
$2 to $60, Garments ranging
$2 to $60, at every price, cut in
$2 to $90, every style; ready-made
$2 to $60, or made to order. S. E.
$2 to $60, corner Sixth and Mar-
$2 to $60, ket streets.

$12 to $50, Overcoats — Chinchilla,
$12 to $50, Whitney, Esquimaux,
$12 to $50, Beaver, Fur Beavers,
$12 to $50, Pilots, etc. Largest va-
$12 to $50, riety in the city. Oak
$12 to $50, Hall, Sixth and Market
$12 to $50, streets.

$13 to $45, Business Suits — Both
$13 to $45, foreign and domestic
$13 to $45, goods; excellent styles.
$13 to $42, S. E. corner Sixth and
$13 to $45, Market sts. Oak Hall,
$13 to $45, Wanamaker & Brown.

$20 to $60, Dress Suits of all the
$20 to $60, desirable styles, suitable
$20 to $60, for any occasion. Wana-
$20 to $60, maker & Brown, Sixth
$20 to $60, and Market streets.

$6 to $20, Boys' Suits, for school,
$6 to $20, home and dress; newest
$6 to $20, styles and best class
$6 to $20, goods. Wanamaker &
$6 to $20, Brown, Large Clothing
$6 to $20, House, Sixth and Mar-
$6 to $20, ket Streets.

$7 to $25, Boys' and Youths' Over-
$7 to $25, coats in variety of styles
$7 to $25, Wanamaker & Brown,
$7 to $25, Sixth and Market sts.

$2 to $4, Shirts, Underclothing,
$2 to $4, and Gents' Furnishing
$2 to $4, Goods of every kind at
$2 to $4, small advance above
$2 to $4, cost. Wanamaker &
$2 to $4, Brown, Oak Hall Great
$2 to $4, Clothing House, Sixth
$2 to $4, and Market streets.

MARRIED.

McCLENNEN—PRUTZMAN.—At the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, Roxboro, December 19 by Rev. Joseph Beggs, Mr. CHARLES McCLENNEN to Miss AMANDA PRUTZMAN, all of Roxboro, Philadelphia.

WATERS—FISHER.—On the 14th of November, 1867, by the Rev. G. A. Pelts, Mr. FRANK M. WATERS to Miss MAGGIE R. FISHER, all of this city.

DIED.

CRUIKSHANK.—On the 22d of December, Mrs. CAROLINE C. CRUIKSHANK, relict of the late Lawrence Cruikshank, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, C. William Schaffer, No. 954 Kurtz street, below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

GEYER.—On the 21st instant, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN J. GEYER, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Mount Airy Lodge, No. 235, I. O. of O. F.; and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 5682 Main street, Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock.

LENTZ.—On the 22d instant, EMMA SOPHIA, daughter of Mary and the late Jacob H. Lentz, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, W. M. Taylor, No. 232 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

McNUTT.—On the 21st instant, LIZZIE MINERVA, eldest daughter of Ezra and Rebecca McNutt, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 869 N. Tenth street, N. E. corner of Mecon street, on Wednesday morning, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SCHOCH.—On the 22d instant, ANNA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of George and Anne Schoch, aged 8 years 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 429 Wildey street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Hanover Street Receiving Vault.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AN OLD-FASHIONED SWINDLER—HE MEETS HIS MATCH AND MISSES A POINT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very respectable-looking man, with a pleasing address and remarkable fluency of speech, stepped into the dry goods establishment of Mr. John Burnes, at No. 247 South Eleventh street, and stated that he wished to purchase a large number of blankets for use in the Pennsylvania Hospital, of which institution he claimed to be the treasurer. Some time was devoted to looking over the samples shown him, and his selections were finally completed and laid aside. He then retired, promising to call again in about an hour, and pay for his purchases. This he did, but finding Mr. Burnes busily engaged, he again withdrew, and again returned. He then presented in payment a check on the Sixth National Bank of this city, drawn for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and endorsed with his own name. When Mr. Burnes called his attention to this singular circumstance, he stated that it was done in accordance with a rule of the Hospital, which required all checks drawn by officers of that institution to be endorsed by them.

He further stated that he was a physician in the Hospital, opposite which he resided, and that he had a large private practice in the city, and was intimately acquainted with any number of our most prominent physicians, a long list of whom he ran over glibly, by way of verification of his claim.

The blankets which he pretended to purchase were valued at $179, and were of a larger pattern than those used in the Hospital. But when this objection was raised, the alleged physician stated that they could easily be cut into the sizes required. This would-be purchaser, on presenting the check, requested Mr. Burnes to give him the difference betweenthe amount for which it was drawn and the price of the blankets. But this Mr. Burnes refused to do, saying that he was a stranger to him, and he desired to ascertain whether or not the check was good, and therefore retained it, promising that he would let Mr. Martill know the result, as soon as he (Burnes) learned about it. Before leaving the store, the pseudo physician said that he would send Patrick, the porter of the Hospital, for the blankets as fast as they were needed for use. This morning Mr. Burnes proceeded to the Sixth National Bank and presented the check. He was at once informed that no such person as James H. Martill (the name signed to the check) had a deposit there, and also that a check for $100 had been presented to the bank yesterday, signed by the same name, but this time having the title "cashier" attached, instead of the word "treasurer," as on this given to Mr. Burnes.

Mr. Burnes' attention was also called to the endorsement upon the back of the check, which, while it was evidently written by the same person who had signed the check, still showed that he was able to write almost any style of hand, and was probably a very good imitator of others' penmanship.

The swindler, who was thus forestalled, is about five feet six inches in height, of stout build, and dark complexion. It would be well for our merchants to be on their guard, as his respectable bearing and fluent speech are well calculated to deceive the unwary.

DESPERATE CHARACTER.—John P. Baker, who has just left Fort Lafayette, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and repaired to his parents' residence, Nineteenth and Pine streets. Soon after entering the premises a dispute arose, during which Baker, it is alleged, drew from his pocket a long knife, with which he threatened to kill his father and brother. The affair created considerable excitement, and an officer was called in. John was then taken in charge, and after a hearing before Alderman Swift, was committed, in default of bail, to answer at Court.

PANEL SMASHER.—A young man, giving the name of Patrick McElheny, was arrested last evening by Policeman Briggs, at Sixteenth and Catharine streets, on the charge of panel smashing. The accused was caught while operating on a store door. He was taken before Alderman Mink, and committed in default of bail to answer for the alleged offense.

AN ANTICIPATED MERRY CHRISTMAS DAY comes to-morrow, and though we have no snow to make it seem more merry by the jingling of bells, or a storm of flakes through which it is represented that the good, little, loving Santa Claus will come, yet, without these, it will nevertheless be a merry Christmas; and so we wish it! For the past two or three days everything within churches and chapels has been clothed in beautiful evergreen, while many a father, preparing for this all-important eve, has hid some large and well-stocked Christmas-tree. To-day is the great day for purchasing. How the confectioners will put up the big and little boxes of candies, and how the toy-man frets because he thinks his great stock will run short of the demand, and how the faces of the jewellers glisten with joy as their wares do in brilliancy, while smaller merchants in their way, from the foreign youth who stands on the Custom House steps, swinging around his "buzzi-wags," that seem to sound the coming of a legion of beasts, to the little old woman who has sat behind the same little, old, rickety stand, at Third and Chesnut streets, for seven years, selling apples and partially decayed ground-nuts—all rejoice at the "brisk trade" and keep wishing a "Merry Christmas" to all who are kind enough to think of them and their little ones. Then what expectation has been swelling up in the little hearts that have grown big—that have speculated for the past three months about what the good Santa Claus would bring them—and who will roll about their beds restlessly to-night—thinking it the dreariest and longest one they ever knew—and who will be up betimes—stampering towards their stockings, even before father or mother are awake—or before the first faint glimmering ray of daylight has come. It is a dreary heart, indeed, that has not some pleasure in the approach of this momentous day, when the old dying year, with only a few more short breaths to draw, wills over to those who have travelled with it mementoes of its life. And none will forget the familiar—and almost ancient rhyme—by Clement C. Moore, that runs as follows:—

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicho as soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads:
And mamma in her 'kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had settled our brains for a long winter's nap,
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter;
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter;
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted, and called them by name—
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cupid! on, Donder and Blixen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As the leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too;
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot.
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack:
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples—how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke, it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump; a right jolly old elf;
And I laughed, when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings—then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew, like the down off a thistle.
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL, AND TO ALL A GOOD NIGHT!"

Several of our benevolent institutions will give Christmas dinners to their inmates. At the Bedford Mission, there will be a great dinner given to the poor little children, who have hardly yet learned what a true Christmas is. This mission, under the charge of Rev. J. D. Long, has taken an important stand in that vicinity, and has become the only "shining light" in that wilderness of sin. We hope that there will be no lack of good things for the little ones.

At many of the Catholic churches Christmas Mass will be sung to-morrow morning at five o'clock.

A PHILADELPHIA WOMAN EMIGRATES TO MAINE, AND THERE CONFESSES TO HAVING COMMITTED SEVERAL CRIMES.—In the Portland *Star*, of December 21, we find the following item of interest to Philadelphians:—

"An interesting case will doubtless be brought to light, in a few weeks, relative to murder and other crimes. A woman who has lately been sent to the Almshouse in Eliot, by a man whom she called her husband, has made a confession of certain crimes. The name of the man whom the woman claims as her husband is James Straw, alias James Strong, alias James Stone, and Jim Stewart. He is said to be a native of Newfield, Me.; he has a brother-in-law in Manchester, N. H., not of the most reputable character, who is said to have served one term in Concord State Prison, for burglary of a house in Franklin, N. H. His accomplice has several aliases.

"The woman says she is from Philadelphia says they have been living in the woods, all around. She tells several very severe things against her husband and his accomplices, among others a murder. The attention of the citizens was first drawn to the matter by her confession to some parties after she reached the Almshouse. The services of United States Detective Kent of Portsmouth, were sought, who after an investigation into the matter, recommended that the whole affair should be put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Bartlett, of Kittery, to work up, and he is now very busy in the matter and promises to be successful. The two men have been arrested at Dover, N. H., and are now in jail."

THE HANLONS attracted a large audience to the Academy of Music last evening, and those who proceeded thither with the impression that their wonderful performances had been overestimated were agreeably disappointed. The "Three Flying Men in the Air" fairly makes one's hair stand on end as he contemplates it. A more daring, perilous, and artistic acrobatic performance was never ventured upon before in this or another country. But this marvelous feat is but one of many of a like character which are undertaken with great success. Not less astonishing are the achievements of the "Man-Frog," whose evolutions under water are simply wonderful. The learned dog "Jupiter" adds much to the attractions of the entertainment, being fully equal to the celebrated dog which Gentleman Waife purchased with his £3, to the great distress of all who could not divine "what he would do with it." Altogether, the Hanlons present a very rare and unique entertainment, and the Academy will doubtless prove one of the most popular resorts of the holiday season. It well deserves to be such.

THE DOWN RIVER STEAMBOATS LAID UP FOR THE WINTER.—The steamer Major Reybold, which plies between Philadelphia and Salem, has been laid up for the winter at the latter place. The steamer Swan, which runs between Smyrna and Philadelphia, has been laid up at Philadelphia. The steamer Osceola, running between Wilmington and Pennsgrove, was caught by the ice and compelled to remain at the latter place, though she will embrace the first favorable opportunity for getting over to Wilmington to winter, and undergo necessary repairs. The regular steamboats plying between Philadelphia and Wilmington are all laid up at the latter city for wintering and the usual winter repairs. The Hancox is at Pusy, Jones & Co.'s wharf. The Ariel at the H. & H. Co.'s yard, while the Felton is lying at her own wharf.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A man named John Hartzinger was arrested last evening by Officer Frazier, at Ninth and Callowhill streets, under the following circumstances. It appears that Hartzinger was driving a wagon containing nine barrels of whisky, and on arriving at Ninth and Callowhill streets his wagon got into a rut, rendering it hard for the horses to pull. Officer Frazier went to his assistance, and while engaged in pushing the wagon discovered that there were whisky barrels in it. On questioning the driver in reference to the matter, he was informed that the barrels contained coal oil. On investigating the affair it was discovered that his statements were false. The defendant was then taken to the lock-up, preparatory to having a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of Mr. Phillips, at Ninth and Catharine streets, was entered last evening and robbed of $500. The thief succeeded in committing the act unperceived, and made his escape with his ill-gotten gains.

SERIOUS BURNING CASE.—Two men engaged in the distillery business at William and Salmon streets, named Thomas Lappin and Dennis Call, were endeavoring this morning to start the fire in the furnace. It is alleged that both were intoxicated at the time. Lappin tried to rake the cinders down from the furnace, and failing to discover any fire, Call thought he could help him in his efforts. He accordingly drew a bucket-full of whisky and threw it on the cinders. The flames darted up, burning Lappin and scorching his whiskers and hair. The sufferer was taken in charge and his injuries attended to. The affair created considerable excitement.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Moritz Stern was charged with obtaining $487·50, belonging to Henry Codoara & Co., by false and fraudulent representations. He was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

Isaiah Brennan was charged with the larceny of a trunk containing wearing apparel, belonging to Charles Holland. He was held in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

James Bond, alias John Rice, aged sixty-seven, was arraigned upon the charge of purloining several packages belonging to different parties from the Ridgway House, at the foot of Market street. He was held for a further hearing.

STEALING BRISTLES.—John Blake, sixteen years of age, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of robbing a store at Fifth and Dolphin streets. It appears that the accused was found carrying three bags of bristles used for making brushes, and that when questioned in regard to them he could give no satisfactory account of the ill-gotten property. He had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and was held to answer for the offense.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES at the Jefferson Girls' Grammar School, Fifth and Poplar streets, took place this morning in the school room, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens. There was a large attendance, and after recitations by the children, which attested well to their intellectual culture, and singing, addresses were made by Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of Control, Rev. Mr. Dickerson, and others.

AT THE CATHEDRAL TO-MORROW Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, at 10½ o'clock, with all the impressive ceremonies incident to the great festival of Christmas. Hummell's Grand Mass, No. 2, in G, will be sung. At the offertory, "Adeste Fideles." The choir will be assisted by the Germania Orchestra, the whole under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross.

FELL ON THE ICE.—Mrs. Annie Noble, while on her way to the New York depot yesterday afternoon, slipped on the ice and injured herself seriously. She was conveyed to the Episcopal Hospital, where her injuries were attended to.

STABLE ROBBED.—The stable belonging to D. W. Hill, in the rear of No. 1432 North Fifteenth street, was entered last evening, and a pair of pants, an overcoat, and a pair of boots were stolen. The articles belonged to the driver. The thief made good his escape.

SAD ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock this morning Robert Keys, son of Mr. Keys, residing at No. 1928 Rockford street, was seriously burned by his clothes taking fire from a stove. The little fellow is not expected to survive.

SERIOUS FALL.—Thomas Cahill fell last evening, at Fifth and South streets, and dislocated his arm. He was removed to the Hospital.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE stands unrivalled as a holiday gift. Such an instrument would make an undoubtedly the most sensible, suitable, and pleasing gift to a lady friend. No home should be without it. Its utility and economizing qualities, neatness of appearance and the perfectness of its operation, are beyond question. And in making selections for such a holiday gift purchasers should criticise strictly the merits of all the varieties manufactured. To get the *best* is simply another term for the Grover & Baker machine. It is *the* only perfect machine; and the value and use of others increase as by degrees they assume the workings and movements of this standard. The Grover & Baker warerooms are at 730 Chesnut street, and are well filled with these beautiful instruments.

JEWELRY.—Those of our readers who contemplate purchasing jewelry for the holidays, will find the splendid stock of Mr. W. W. Cassidy, No 12 South Second street, one of the choicest and best assorted in the city. Mr. Cassidy has an infinite variety of articles in Silverware and Jewelry, which he offers at prices which are unprecedentedly low, considering the absolute purity of the material. All tastes and every purse can be suited in this establishment. A visit to this establishment is certain to result in pleasure and profit.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTlery, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, in sets, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $35; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniatures tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved). Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware. Cutlery Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

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THIRD EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

Marriage of Colonel Parker Last Evening —General Grant and Reconstruction —Senator Sherman's Financial Scheme—The Internal Revenue Commissionership— The Democratic Presidential Committee, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The fashionable world has been in a ferment all day, owing to the announcement in the morning papers that the marriage between Colonel Parker and Miss Sackett would take place at 12 o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany. Crowds of well-dressed people of both sexes wended their way to the church, and at noon the sidewalk in front was pretty well filled. The church was opened preparatory to being dressed for Christmas, but no signs of a bridal party were visible. The knowing ones kept quiet, and it was some time before it came out that the parties were married last evening at 6 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Hall, the pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, at his residence.

The party came in carriages, and the whole affair was managed with the strictest privacy. General Grant was present and gave away the bride. Mrs. Sackett, mother of the bride, and a few other friends, were the only persons present. The bride and groom, it is said, left on the early train this morning for New York. This unexpected change of programme disappointed many, for the holders of cards of invitation issued previous to the time fixed for the wedding which did not come off, were notified that the cards would be good for to-day at 12 o'clock, at the same place, and they feel much chagrined in consequence.

Nothing else scarcely is talked of to-day in all circles but this extraordinary marriage. Some people thought that at the time fixed for it to come off the bride would not make her appearance, but disappoint him as he had disappointed her before. And a hundred curious speculations were indulged, which were all exploded upon the announcement that the wedding had taken place. The city is almost deserted by officials, clerks, and others, who have gone home in large numbers to spend the Christmas. The stores are displaying their handsomest stocks, but the absence of buyers is very noticable. All the Departments will be closed to-morrow, and indeed the closing commenced to-day, for very little business was done in any after 12 o'clock.

Considerable comment is being made upon the failure of Congress thus far to take any measures for amending the Reconstruction acts, in the failure to confer upon General Grant precisely the same powers as were conferred upon the District Commanders. It is well known that Congress at the July session supposed that it had so amended the acts as to give General Grant this power; but a strict construction of the language failed to confirm this theory, and General Grant's revisionary section has accordingly been confined simply to the matter of removal, appointment, and detail of officers.

Several members of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees have been in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury recently in regard to finance matters. Senators Morgan and Sherman have had long interviews with him, with a view of eliciting his views on the Sherman measure. The Secretary has not indicated his ideas on the subject fully, but he is known to favor that portion of the scheme relative to the foreign loan. In regard to the four million proposition, he has very grave doubts, and is not at all convinced of its advisability at the present time.

He is understood to believe that a law of that character would interfere with the banks, and cause a large withdrawal of their deposits. From conversation of different members of Congress, it is inferred that a majority of the House is in favor of taxing the bonds, and it may be confidently expected that a bill looking to that object will be introduced almost immediately after the holidays. The proposition meets with general approbation, and there is no doubt of the passage of such a measure.

The latest phase the controversy over the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has taken indicates rather an anomalous state of affairs. It is rumored to-day that Mr. Wisewell has assurances of an appointment to that office, and, as an inducement, it is said, engages to secure the confirmation of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The case of Mr. Cooper, as is known, has been reported upon adversely by the Senate Committee, and to effect his confirmation will certainly need every effort. It is also stated, in connection with Mr. Wisewell's appointment, that General Steedman has withdrawn in his favor.

The National Democratic Resident Committee met last night at the National Hotel. The business related mainly to making preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the political campaign in advance of the regular Convention. Conferences have already been held for this object between committees of the conservative Army and Navy Union and the Johnson Departmental Club. A new committee was formed to manage the matter of the forthcoming celebration on the 8th of January. Judge Mason, Cornelius Wendell, Tom Florence and others are on the Resident Committee. Reverdy Johnson, Amos Kendall, Jerry Black, J. P. Prayn, and Dixon, of Connecticut, are on the Financial Committee.

[LATER.]

News from Admiral Davis' Squadron.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Welles this morning received a letter from Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the South American Squadron, dated Rio Janeiro, November 20, in which he reports the operations of the vessels of his squadron for October. The flagship Guerriere during the month visited Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Bahia, and on the 31st of October was at Bahia, in excellent condition. The Wasp cruised from Janeiro to Bahia, and was at the latter place on the 31st. The Pawnee, from the 1st to the 31st, was at Bahia, where a naval general court-martial was held on board. The Kansas was at Montevideo all through October, repairing steering apparatus. The Hansa was at Rio de Janeiro all of October. The Shamokin from the 1st to the 19th was in Lojan river, and from the 19th to 31st at Buenos Ayres.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¼@112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅛@105¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105⅛@105⅜
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108@108⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108@108¼
United States 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅝
June and July 7-30s, 104⅛@104¾

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet, 15@15½c. Flour steadier; sales of low grades City mills shipping extra at $10·75. Wheat scarce, and $2 60@2 70 for prime to choice. Corn very firm at about yesterday's prices. Oats, 78@78c. Provisions unchanged. There is some demand for bulk Meats—thoroughly cured scarce.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—A hearing took place this morning before United States Commissioner Smith, in the case of John Hartzinger, found hauling nine barrels of whisky last evening in the neighborhood of Ninth and Callowhill streets. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the hauling of the whisky by the defendant, but they were unable to state where he was hauling the article to or give positive proof of his intention to wrong the Government. The accused was then held for a further examination.

THE ARCTIC SKATING PARK.—This Skating Park is now in full operation, the alleged injuries to the cellars of the houses opposite the Park, by being flooded with water said to have come from it, having been caused by the bursting of a water pipe.

STILL ANOTHER.—The body of a dead infant was found in a wood pile at Almond street wharf this morning. It was taken to the Third Ward Station House, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

A Batch of Army and Navy Orders—Closing of the Departments for the Holidays, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

Army Orders.

Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, Lieutenant Colonel 42d Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, his former appointment of Treasurer

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

Nearly every regular place of amusement in the city will be open to-morrow, in the afternoon as well as evening, with extra attractions for old and young alike. Among the matinees announced to take place are the following:—

At the Chesnut will be given the grand spectacular drama and ballet entitled *Cendrillon*, which was received last evening by a large and delighted audience. It will be given every evening during the week.

At the Walnut there will be presented three entire plays at the afternoon performance—*Nature and Philosophy; or, the Youth Who Never Saw a Woman*, a very comical performance; *Beauty and the Beast*, an extravaganza of the fairy order; and the popular drama of *Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday*. *East Lynne* is the evening attraction.

At the Arch will be given *Ours*, a delightful entertainment in every sense of the word, which has again elicited the warm applause which it received during its first presentation in this city. It will likewise be presented every evening during the week.

At the American a matinee will be given, not only on Christmas afternoon, but on every afternoon of the week.

At the Seventh Street Opera House there will also be held a high carnival of minstrelsy, and all who are troubled with indigestion will be benefited by attending, after a Christmas dinner in the good old style.

The Morris Brothers' Minstrels, not to be behind their rivals, have also announced an afternoon entertainment at Concert Hall.

The Hanlons, at the Academy of Music, where they are delighting thousands by their unique and startling performances, will repeat the experiment on Christmas afternoon.

Signor Blitz, however, outdoes everybody else, giving three performances on Christmas day, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and in the evening.

Carl Sentz's Orchestra deserves the thanks of the musical portion of this public, for having made it acquainted with the noble class of compositions known as Symphony. Haydn has thrown some of his most beautiful thoughts into this form, and no one can grow weary of the ever-changing melodies, varied, ornamented, and inverted as he can and has done. The noble Symphony written in G major by Haydn, has been asked for repetition, and will be performed next Thursday, together with an interesting melange of waltzes, marches, and lesser works. A young pianist of great promise will make his first appearance at these concerts, and will perform the Scherzo in B flat minor, by Chopin. Mr. Roese will doubtless do full justice to it.

PIANOS.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,

Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit

Over all other American Exhibitors,

And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

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COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor" being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.

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Velvet Purses, very cheap.
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EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.

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Immense Reduction in Prices.

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At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

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BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

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INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

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Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c., 75, 87, and $1.
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Fell Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1·50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
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Velvet Rugs Sheep skin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.

CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.

All-wool Blankets, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $4 and $5.
Comfortables, $2; Coverlets, $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40 and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 12 4mwf6t

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PRESENT GREAT ATTRACTIONS THIS SEASON TO PERSONS PURCHASING

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IN ADDITION TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL BOUGHT STOCK OF

Rich Medium and Low Priced DRESS GOODS,

Long Broche and Blanket Shawls,

Scarfs, Embroideries, Gloves, Etc. Etc.,

THEY HAVE A WELL STOCKED DEPARTMENT OF

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LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS,
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ALL OF WHICH WILL BE CLOSED AT LOW PRICES.

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NEW LOTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

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SPLENDID CASHMERE ROBES.

10 13wfmw3m EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—

—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Sets.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs, from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs, bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs, very cheap.
—Valencienne Sets, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—150 French Emb'd Sets, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Great Debate in the French Corps Legislatif—M. Jules Favre Creates an Intense Excitement.

After the great speech by M. Rouher on the Roman Question, in the French Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre once more arose and said:—

Gentlemen, when my colleagues and myself presented a demand for interpellations, it was to draw from the Government explicit declarations. To meet that, the honorable Minister has been precise, but there is one point to which I wish to call the attention of the Chamber, involving, as it does, an inconsistency in the proceedings of the Government. The task so valiantly accepted by the Ministers is not the same as that which they took upon themselves in 1862. The *Moniteur* is there to attest the fact that in that year our occupation, in the opinion of the Emperor, could not be any longer maintained, and our ambassador at Rome declared that it was become altogether impossible. (Noise.) From that impossibility sprang the Convention of September, as the Government hoped that the Holy Father, remaining face to face with Italy, would come to an understanding with her. From 1849 to 1864 the Government explained its intervention by the hope of obtaining liberal concessions from the Holy Father; and as it was not successful we withdrew in 1866. Well, I say that the situation has changed entirely. I said to you the other day that the difference between the Austrian and French action was that the former was submissive, and the latter gave advice. To-day our intervention will be inevitably stamped with absolute submission to the Holy Father. (Noise.) You have got out of a difficult position. According to the words of a venerable prelate, it was not possible either to advance or recoil. You have recalled, and made France do so likewise. (Renewed noise.) When I say that the Government of the Holy Father is in opposition to modern liberty, I use the terms of the Emperor's letter. He had hoped to bring about a conciliation between Liberalism and the Pope. The Government has now lost that hope, and, therefore submits to the Holy Father. (Marks of dissent.) It pronounces clearly that it will defend the Pope in every case. At present the French Government is in the face of an Italian Cabinet, which it declares to be composed of moderate men, and to whose policy it gives its adhesion. What is that policy? You have only to cast your eyes on the circulars of General Menabrea to see that the possession of Rome is declared indispensable to Italy. (Interruption.) There is another point with the Minister of State has not touched. He has spoken of the mark of deference which the Holy Father has given us in consenting to participate in the Conference without condition. Can he say that the Holy See accepts the compromise which French policy would wish to establish? (Noise.) You are going to pass a vote of confidence, as in the affairs of Germany and Mexico. It will have the same fate. (Murmurs.) As for us, we ask, what are the means by which you propose to attain the object pursued? Providence and time are invoked. That is holding puerile language unworthy of a great nation and a great assembly. (Fresh interruptions.) I do not say that the Government of France is not strong enough to force its will on Italy; but I do say it pursues a chimera when it hopes to obtain the renunciation of the vote of 1861. Italian unity has been attributed to the House of Savoy. Without going back to Machiavelli and Dante, the principal inspirer during the present century has been the Pontiff who now obstructs it. He it was who sounded in Italy the cry for deliverance; he it was who roused the courage of the Italians. (Murmurs.) I desire to see a conciliation, but I see no more probability now than in 1849 and 1864, for this reason, that neither Italy nor the Holy See will abandon their pretensions. Thence this consequence arises, that our occupation will be indefinite. We shall spend there twenty-five millions a year; we shall lock up an army and fleet which under certain circumstances would be valuable elsewhere. You compromise not only the dignity of France, but you mark with the brand of policy a cause which ought to find its strength higher than in arms. (Noise; Vote, vote!) Well, if you will not hear me, gentlemen, vote. (The honorable member descended from the tribune.)

The President—I recall M. Jules Favre to the tribune, and I beg the Chamber to preserve the attentive attitude which it has hitherto done. (Hear, hear.)

M. Jules Favre reascended the tribune amid laughter on some benches, and said—Gentlemen, this may appear amusing to you; I find it sad enough. We are men, and ought not to act like children.

The President—I cannot allow the last words to pass unnoticed. The Chamber does not act as M. Favre describes. But at the end of a debate so long and an attention so sustained, when convictions are formed, it is natural that the Chamber should experience some lassitude. (Hear, hear.)

M. Jules Favre, descending from the tribune—Then let it repose!

M. Glais-Bizoin—It is not lassitude; it is ill will. (Noise.)

The President—I must notice the word which M. Glais-Bizoin has just pronounced. I am bound to state that, on the contrary, during the whole of this debate the Chamber has shown how anxious it was that the discussion should be full and free. (Hear, hear.) In proof of my assertion, I am willing to allow M. Glais-Bizoin to speak if he wishes. (Laughter.)

M. Glais-Bizoin—I appeal to the loyalty of the President. A few days since he said that it would be necessary to place some one near M. Glais-Bizoin to take down his words. Does not justice require that he should also place another reporter at the centre and right of this Chamber, whence incessant interruptions have arisen since our friend Jules Favre appeared in the tribune? I do not complain of the President applying the regulation to me, but I have a right to demand reciprocity for the members of the majority.

M. Nogent St. Laurens—Mere trade jealousy.

The President—I have not heard from the side you designate the interruptions of which you complain. (Dissent on some benches.) There may have been certain murmurs, but no interruption has drowned the words of the speaker. (True, true.)

Mr. Chesnelong—The interpellation which my friends and myself addressed to the Government had three objects—to thank it for the intervention at Rome, to tell it that we saw in that step a gauge of the direction which it will imprint on the negotiation, and, lastly, to give to the Government the assistance of a vote of this Chamber. After the speech of the Minister of State and the explicit declarations made by him, to the effect that the French Government would never permit Italy to seize Rome or the present Pontifical territory; that if any new international act intervenes, the past conduct of the Government gives the certitude that it will not permit the guarantees of the Holy Father's security to be weakened; and that if there is no new convention, that of September shall subsist in its integrity—considering these declarations, we have only thanks to address to the Government, and withdraw our demand for interpellation. (Great applause. "Vote, vote.")

M. Berryer—One word, gentlemen. I feel bound to say that I am very happy to find myself in perfect accord with the sentiment of the immense majority of the Chamber. (Hear, hear.) This manifestation will resound throughout Europe. Why should not the sentiment which inspires us be brought to the knowledge of the Government under the form of referring to it the demand for interpellation? (Various movements.) I hear it said that this step would have the character of distrust. I do not see why. (Noise.)

The President—I am obliged to remind the Hon. Deputy that the demand for interpellation being withdrawn by its authors, by the terms of the rules, it cannot be submitted to the Chamber. (Various movements.)

M. Berryer—It seems to me that the act has not yet been completed by the President. But as we have obtained formal and positive declarations, without ambiguity, from the Minister, I shall not press the point.

M. Rouher—One observation, gentlemen, to show that the vote of the Order of the Day pure and simple is the only means the Chamber has to manifest its accord with the Government. If the declarations made by the Government had neither satisfied the authors of the interpellation nor the Chamber, the vote would have sent the demand to the examination of the Government, and that step would have proved the dissecord. Therefore it is not possible to have recourse to the same means to prove perfect accord. It is in conformity with all parliamentary precedents to manifest the agreement of the Chamber and Government by voting the Order of the Day pure and simple. ("Yes, yes!" "Vote, vote!")

M. Gueroult ascended the tribune. ("Vote, vote!" "The close, the close!" Noise.)

M. Berryer—Before pronouncing the close of the debate, permit all honest consciences to solace themselves. (Various movements.) I have only two words to reply to the Minister to show the perfect loyalty of my intentions. ("Speak, speak!") In the existing state of things it is to be regretted that the legislative body has not the right of voting the order of the day, assigning its reasons (Various movements.) We are asked to vote the Order of the Day, pure and simple. I say that it is not possible. I have listened to the developments of the other interpellation, that of M. Jules Favre, and I have understood its scope. Well, in my conscience—let the authors grant me entire freedom of language—I condemn it. Can I, then, confound in the same vote two demands, of which I approve one and reject the other? (Various movements. "Vote, vote!" "The close, the close!")

M. Gueroult, from the tribune—I ask to speak on the position of the question. (Numerous voices—"The close! The close!")

The President—The close is demanded. I am going to put it to the vote, unless you are going to speak against it.

M. Gueroult—I shall do so. I wish to support in four words the conclusions of M. Berryer. (Interruption.)

The President—It is against the close that you have to speak.

M. Gueroult—It is in the interest of all that the situation should be perfectly clear. (Fresh noise, and cries of "The close! The close!") It would be logical that the question should be put as it just has by M. Berryer. ("Vote, vote!") Gentlemen, it was not on the closing that I wished to speak, but on the position of the question.

The President—I put the closing of the debate to the vote.

The close was pronounced.

M. Hneijens—We demand that the proposition of M. Berryer should be put to the vote. (Noise.)

M. Gueroult—I ask to support. (Interruption.)

The President—I consult the Chamber on the question of the Order of the Day, pure and simple.

The Order of the Day, so announced, was agreed to by 237 to 17.

The Chamber being consulted, decided that Monday should be the day.

The proceedings then terminated.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....7 22 | MOON RISES.....5 50
SUN SETS.....4 57 | HIGH WATER.....0at 40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, D. C. McCAMMON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 10
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec. 13
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Dec. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 26
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 28
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 28
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 26
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 26
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, Remedios, I. Hough & Co.
Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Galveston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Elwood Cooper, Filtner, 22 days from Miragoane, with logwood to Thos. Watson & Sons. Towed up by tug America.

City Ice Boat, Capt. Schellenger, from Point Breeze. Brought round barque Eliza Young, and left her at Westmoreland piers; was also assisting vessels below the Horse; would coal early this morning and go down the river.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 23—6 P. M.—The following vessels have arrived at the Breakwater since my last report: Schrs M. J. Moore, from Surinam for New York; C. Tilton, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, and C. Tilton, from Charleston for do. Barque Philena, for New York, and brig Talbot, from Bahia for do., left this morning for their destination. Nearly all the vessels bound for Eastern ports are now getting under way. Brig Abby Ellen, reported yesterday, is from Darien for Philadelphia, and the J. Titus (not Tibbets) from Jamaica for New York.

Capt. May, of schr Maria J. Moore, reports that on the — inst., lat. 35 20, long. 72 30, left in with the brig Jennie Achorn, Capt. Achorn, from London for Philadelphia, in a sinking condition; took from her the officers and crew and brought them here. The crew saved nothing but what they stood in. Wind SW., and moderate. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Sea Eagle, Wilson, hence, at Demarara 15th ult., and remained 23d discharging.

Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, at New York 23d inst., from Havana—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Barque Alexander McNeill, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Brig Eurus, Yates, hence for Boston, which sailed from Holmes' Hole 11th inst., put back 21st. Reports having experienced very bad weather on the 13th, in South Channel; had galley swept overboard with a man in it, who was lost; split sails and stove boat; was short of provisions and men.

Brig Jennie Achorn, Achorn, from London 2d Oct. for Philadelphia, with a cargo of pig iron, lead, etc., encountered a heavy gale on the night of the 11th inst., from S. to NW., which continued for three days. On the morning of the 13th the vessel sprung a leak, which continued to increase, and on the 14th, lat. 35 10, long. 72 30, the crew were obliged to abandon her, being taken off by schr Maria J. Moore, May, from Surinam for Boston, which put into Delaware Breakwater, night of 19th, short of provisions and water, and out of coal. Captain Achorn tenders his sincerest thanks to Captain May, of the Maria J. Moore, for the kind treatment experienced by himself and crew while on board the latter, and also to Captain Reed, of steamship Columbia, who generously tendered the shipwrecked crew a passage to New York, where they arrived on Saturday. The Jennie Achorn was a fine brig of 293 tons register, built at South Thomaston (whence she hailed) in 1866, and owned by Ephraim Dean, Jr., of that port, W. S. Brown & Co., and J. S. Ingraham, of New York, and the master. She was valued at $32,000, and partly insured.

Schrs Silver Bell, Bailey, from Portland for Philadelphia; 22 M. Perry, Hamilton, hence for Salem; and M. Roxana, hence for Dorchester, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr C. Comery, Coombs, and Eva May, Higgins, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Steamer Alexandria, Piatt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Nun and Can Buoys in Patapsco, Potomac, and James rivers have been taken up for the winter, and Spar Buoys of the corresponding color substituted in their places.

Norfolk, December 18.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 40, issued from this office on the 27th of May, 1867, respecting the establishment of lights at Boko Sund, Ledskar, and Femero, the Swedish Government has given notice that the lights are now exhibited at those places, as follows:—

Boko Sund—A fixed white light, exhibited from the east side of a house on the island of Jalaftons, and visible from the bearings S. by W. to W. by S. The house is painted red, with a vertical white band in the centre. Its position, as given, is in lat. 58 deg. 51 min. 12 sec. N., long. 17 deg. 36 min. 30 sec. east of Greenwich. The light is intended as a guide to vessels having passed Galo fiord, passing through Boko Sound.

Ledskar—A fixed white light, exhibited from the south side of a house on the island of Ledskar, Orsbaken, visible from the bearings NW. by W. round by north to SE. by E. The house is painted red, with a vertical white band in the centre. Its position, as given, is in lat. 58 deg. 42 min. 12 sec. N., long. 17 deg. 14 min. east of Greenwich. This light replaces a beacon which stood on the island, and is a guide for vessels bound for Nykoping through the Orsbaken.

Femero—A fixed white light, exhibited from the south side of a house on Femero, visible from the bearings NW. by W., round by north to E. by N. The house is painted red, with a broad white vertical band in the centre. Its position, as given, is in latitude 58 deg. 39 min. N., long. 17 deg. 7 min. east of Greenwich. The light is intended as a guide to vessels across Brawiken.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1867.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS, WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY,

And a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES in Britannia, Tin, Iron, and Wooden Ware, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S
House-Furnishing Depot,
6 28 tuthssp No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ,"
Or Miniature Representation of Natural Scenery,
Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening, **FROM MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, AT NATIONAL HALL,**
MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. 12 19 5t

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—The Teachers and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION intend giving a DINNER to the Children of their Day and Sabbath Schools, on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Mission House, No. 619 BEDFORD Street.
Donations, either in Money, Poultry, Provisions, Books, or Toys, thankfully received by the undersigned, or any of the Managers.
The public are cordially invited to be present.
Edmund S. Yard, No. 209 S. spruce street.
James M. Hibbs, No. 1330 Buttonwood street.
James L. Bispham, No. 710 S. Second street.
J. Parker, Jr., No. 309 Spring Garden street.
E. A. Johns, N. E. corner Fourth and Arch streets.
J. H. Burdsall, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
J. H. Pilley, S. W. corner Tenth and Green streets.
George Milliken, No. 828 Arch street.
George Perkinpine, No. 36 N. Fourth street.
J. R. Bryson, No. 8 N. Sixth street.
Rev. John D. Long, Mission House, No. 619 Bedford street. 12 21 3t

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867.—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Huntsinger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 31 next, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mutual principle, and for other purposes for the interest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MITCHELL, Secretary.
12 21 6t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
12 13 fmw3t4

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwf 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
12 13 mwf3J14

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.
12 16 mwf10t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
12 6 t 18

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
12 12 thstu1m

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.
12 18 tj13

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. 12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
M. B. KEILY, Secretary.
12 16 18t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.
12 23 tj1

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867,
NOTICE.
The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.
HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.
12 23 tj1

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS. MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux. The doctrine that quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic douloureux and nervous disorders is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure the speediest alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists. 12 5 tuths3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

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LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
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OR
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GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 4 2 tuthssp

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

STATIONERY,
CUTLERY,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PLAYING CARDS,
GOLD PENS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Suitable for Holiday Presents,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

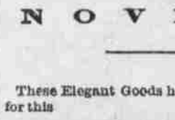
W. M. CHRISTY,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND STATIONER,
DIARIES,
No. 127 South THIRD Street.
12 20 fmw7t PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuthssmrp

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS,
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS
NOVELTY.
These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this
CHRISTMAS SALES,
AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
RICH EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
12 13 10trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
Would call attention to their Fine Assortment of
BRONZES,
FLEXIBLE DROP LIGHTS,
WITH STANDS,
PORCELAIN AND OTHER FINE SHADES,
All suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 14 10trp



CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN
A large and fine selection of
Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,
BY THE MANUFACTURER,
J. A. YOST,
NO. 214 DOCK STREET,
12 19 rp Above Second.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 8 THIRD Street,
8 7 tfr Philadelphia.

CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW OPENING
AN INVOICE OF
French Mantel Clocks,
Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
CALL ATTENTION
TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STERLING
AND
STANDARD SILVER-WARE.
ALSO,
GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY
OR
BRIDAL GIFTS.
[9 18 wfmtd23rp

MUSICAL BOXES
SMALL SIZES, 1 TO 6 AIRS.
LARGE SIZES, 4 TO 12 AIRS.
"FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING,"
"MONASTERY BELLS,"
"ROBIN ADAIR,"
"HOME, SWEET HOME," ETC.
Also, selections from
"MARTHA,"
"NORMA,"
"TRAVIATA."
"LUCRETIA BORGIA,"
"FAUST," ETC. ETC.,
WITH BELLS, "ÆOLIAN" AND PIANO FORTE ACCOMPANIMENTS,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES
BY THE IMPORTERS,
FARR & BROTHER,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
12 21 3t BELOW FOUPTH.

CHRISTMAS GOODS! CHRISTMAS GOODS!
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET,
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 23, new styles of Italian Marble and French Fancy Goods; also a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Leather Purses, Reticules, and Gents' Travelling Bags
Zephyr and Bead-worked Sofa Cushions.
Pin Cushions and Slippers at one-third the regular prices.
Italian Marble Pin Cushions.
Italian Marble Puff Boxes.
Italian Marble Paper Weights.
Italian Marble Cigar Holders.
Italian Marble Watch Holders.
Italian Marble Candle Holders.
All at one-half the cost of importation.
Bohemian Glass Toilet Sets.
Bohemian Glass Perfumery Bottles.
Ladies' Companions and Work Boxes handsomely furnished.
Large assortment of Ink Stands, from 25c. up.
Gents' Dressing Cases, with large mirrors.
Beautiful Papier-mache Inlaid Tables.
A large variety of handsome and CHEAP Bonbon Boxes, from 75c. per dozen up.
Pretty styles of Photograph Albums.
Large lot of Transparent Slates, with pretty tracing pictures
Dominoes, Ten Pins, China Tea Sets, and a large lot of other Fancy Goods, suitable for Christmas Presents,
AT THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
12 21 3t] NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE
No. 720 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE
UNDER FULLY SILENT EFFICIENT & COMPLET
SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A PIANO,
AN ORGAN,
AN OPERA GLASS
AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK,
A MUSIC FOLIO.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
No 926 CHESNUT Street,
Has a large Stock of all the above, and has lately received new and handsome styles of PORTFOLIOS FOR MUSIC. 12 14 9t4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
WM. E. HARPUR,
NO. 407 CHESNUT STREET,
Formerly over BAILEY & CO., 819 Chesnut street,
Offers a fine assortment of first-class WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen; CHAINS, EAR RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ETC. 12 18 6t

WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
A general assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, and best quality
TRIPLE PLATE ON GERMAN SILVER AND ALBATA.
Selling at small advance on cost during Holidays,
KITCHEN & CO.,
12 21 3t S. E. cor. TENTH and CHESNUT.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 1 fmw2mrp] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO., (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
December 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses, and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 21 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
CLOSING SALE FOR THE SEASON OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 700 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 20 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
3000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street,
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of superior Household Furniture, including handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush and brocatelle; walnut chamber furniture; fine mattresses, beds, and bedding; wardrobes; fine China and glassware, mirrors, superior fire-proof safe, made by Lillie; chandelier, handsome velvet and other carpets, extension tables, stoves, etc.
Also, a superior regulator. 12 24 2t
FINE WATCHES, ELEGANT CLOCKS, ETC.

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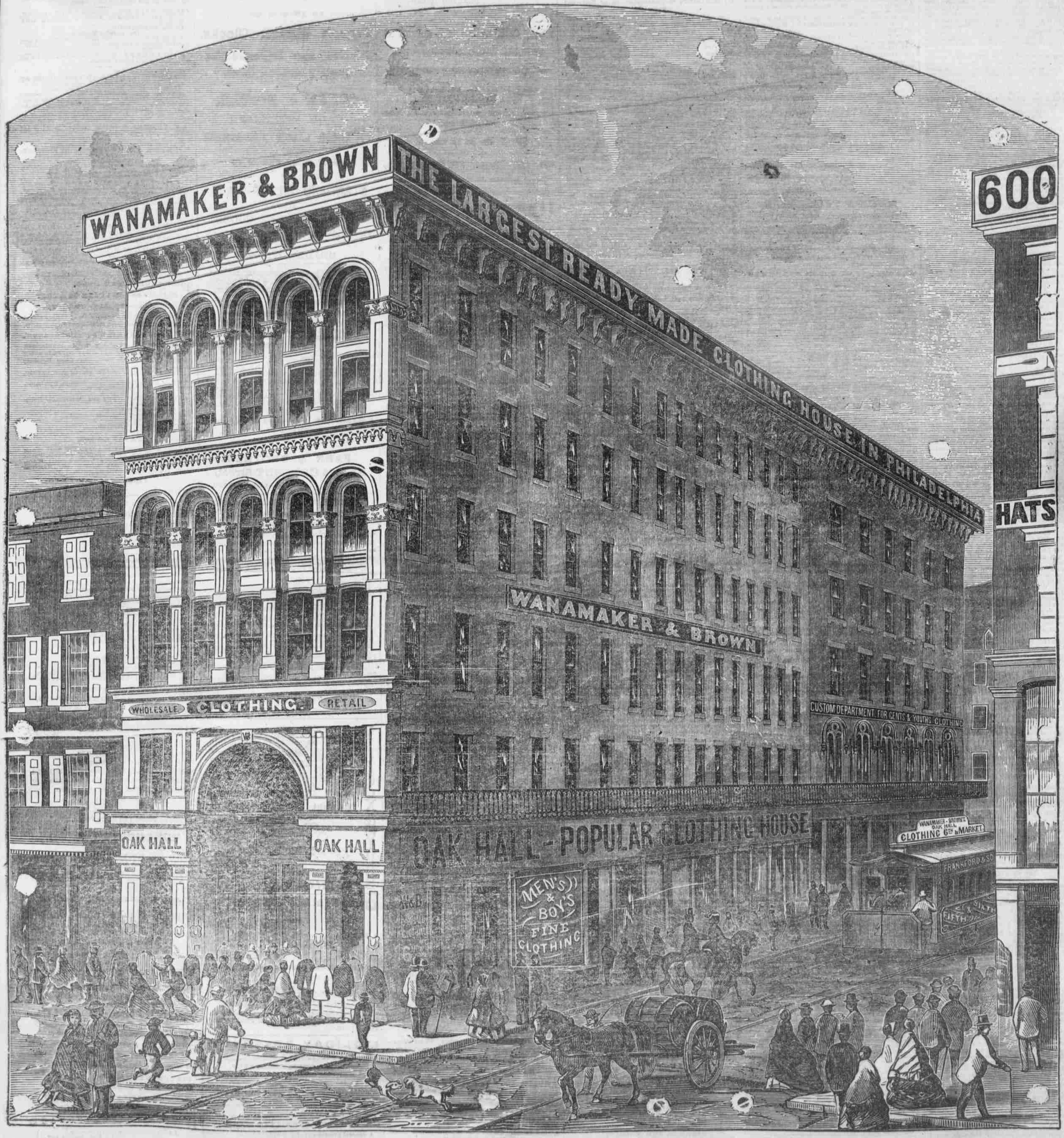
LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Wagnock, Auctioneers.)

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.
OPENING—TO-DAY—OPENING.
French and German Fancy Goods and Silver-plated Ware for the Holidays, at half the cost of importation,
THE LAST OFFERING OF THIS SEASON.
A varied assortment of rich French and German Work, Jewel, Mouchoir, and Glove Boxes, in every variety; Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Cloth Brushes; Combs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, etc.
French and German DOLLS, etc., in great variety.
ALSO,
Leather Goods, Purses, Portemonnaies, Portfolios, Bankers' Cases, Writing Desks, etc.
ALSO,
Bisque and Parian Vases and Ornaments, Bohemian Glass Ware, etc.
Silver-plated Table Spoons.
Silver-plated Dessert Spoons.
Silver-plated Tea Spoons.
Silver-plated Butter Knives.
Silver-plated Forks.
FANCY GOODS.
A large and attractive line of Ladies' Bags, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Cigar Boxes Ash Stands, Watch Stands, Wooden Carved Ware, Terra Cotta Ware, Tooth Brushes, Looking Glasses, Memorandum Books, Pocket-Books, Portemonnaies.
THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
12 23 3t 922 and 924 PINE Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.
OPENED THIS (Monday) MORNING, a large assortment of Fancy Goods for the Christmas Holidays, comprising—
10,000 Bisque Dolls, from 5c. up.
5000 Wax Dolls, from 50c. up.
1000 Dressed Dolls, from 25c. up.
5000 Fancy Paper Boxes for Bonbons.
200 Gents' Rosewood Shaving Cases.
500 Ladies' Ivory-mounted Work Boxes, furnished.
1000 Fancy Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished.
1000 Ladies' Companions, from 37½c. up.
1000 Ladies' Glove Boxes

Views of Our Leading Business Houses.---The Great Clothing House of Philadelphia.



NOTE.—This immense concern is on the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and occupies the whole block from Market to Minor streets. The above sketch gives an excellent idea of the appearance and magnitude of the house, which in every way is just what a Clothing House ought to be. The stock of both Men and Boys' Wear is as large as any in the United States, both of ready-made goods and fabrics to make to order; and the splendid system by which the house is conducted not only warrants Reasonable Prices, but insures Reliable Garments. The reliable character of the house being well established, their business is not confined to the city, as orders by mail are filled with care and forwarded to all parts of the country.

EVENING TELEGRAPH-SUPPLEMENT

VOL, VIII--No 150. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1867. TRIPLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

CHRISTMAS STORY

FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

BY

CHARLES DICKENS AND WILKIE COLLINS

[Continued from our last issue.]

ACT III.

IN THE VALLEY.

It was about the middle of the month of February when Vendale and Obenreizer set forth on their expedition. The winter being a hard one, the time was bad for travellers. So bad was it that these two travellers, coming to Strasburg, found its great inns almost empty. And even the few people they did encounter in that city, who had started from England or from Paris on business journeys towards the interior of Switzerland, were turning back.

Many of the railroads in Switzerland that tourists pass easily enough now, were almost or quite impracticable then. Some were not begun; more were not completed. On such as were open, there were still large gaps of old road where communication in the winter season was often stopped; on others, there were weak points where the new work was not safe, either under conditions of severe frost or of rapid thaw. The running of trains on this last class was not to be counted on in the worst time of the year, was contingent upon weather, or was wholly abandoned through the months considered the most dangerous.

At Strasburg there were more travellers' stories afloat, respecting the difficulties of the way farther on, than there were travellers to relate them. Many of these tales were as wild as usual; but the more modestly marvellous did derive some color from the circumstance that people were indisputably turning back. However, as the road to Basle was open, Vendale's resolution to push on was in no wise disturbed. Obenreizer's resolution was necessarily Vendale's, seeing that he stood at bay thus desperately; he must be ruined, or must destroy the evidence that Vendale carried about him, even if he destroyed Vendale with it.

The state of mind of each of these two fellow-travellers towards the other was this. Obenreizer, encircled by impending ruin through Vendale's quickness of action, and seeing the circle narrowed every hour by Vendale's energy, hated him with the animosity of a fierce, cunning lower animal. He had always had instinctive movements in his breast against him; perhaps, because of that old sore of gentleman and peasant; perhaps, because of the openness of his nature; perhaps, because of his better looks; perhaps, because of his success with Marguerite; perhaps, on all those grounds—the two last not the least. And now he saw in him, besides, the hunter who was tracking him down. Vendale, on the other hand, always contending generously against his first vague mistrust, now felt bound to contend against it more than ever, reminding himself, "He is Marguerite's guardian. We are on perfectly friendly terms; he is my companion of his own proposal, and can have no interested motive in sharing this undesirable journey." To which pleas in behalf of Obenreizer, chance added one consideration more, when they came to Basle, after a journey of more than twice the average duration.

They had had a late dinner, and were alone in an inn room there, overhanging the Rhine, at that place rapid and deep, swollen and loud. Vendale lounged upon a couch, and Obenreizer walked to and fro—now stopping at the window, looking at the crooked reflections of the town lights in the dark water (and peradventure thinking, "If I could fling him into it!"), now resuming his walk with his eyes upon the floor.

"Where shall I rob him, if I can? Where shall I murder him, if I must?" So, as he paced the room, ran the river, ran the river, ran the river.

The burden seemed to him, at last, to be growing so plain that he stopped; thinking it as well to suggest another burden to his companion.

"The Rhine sounds to-night," he said with a smile, "like the old waterfall at home That waterfall which my mother showed to travellers (I told you of it once). The sound of it changed with the weather, as does the sound of falling waters and flowing waters. When I was pupil of the watchmaker, I remembered it as sometimes saying to me for whole days, 'Who are you, my little wretch? Who are you, my little wretch?' I remembered it as saying, other times, when its sound was hollow, and storm was coming up the Pass, 'Boom, boom, boom. Beat him, beat him, beat him.' Like my mother enraged—if she was my mother."

"If she was?" said Vendale, gradually changing his attitude to a sitting one. "If she was? Why do you say 'if'?"

"What do I know?" replied the other, negligently throwing up his hands and letting them fall as they would. "What you would have? I am so obscurely born, that how can I say? I was very young, and all the rest of the family were men and women, and my so called parents were old. Anything is possible of a case like that."

"Did you ever doubt—?"

"I told you once—I doubt the marriage of those two," he replied, throwing up his hands again, as if he were throwing the unprofitable subject away. "But here I am in Creation. I come of no fine family. What does it matter?"

"At least you are Swiss," said Vendale, after following him with his eyes to and fro.

"How do I know?" he retorted, abruptly, and stopping to look back over his shoulder. "I say to you, at least you are English. How do you know?"

"By what I have been told from infancy."

"Ah! I know of myself that way."

"And," added Vendale, pursuing the thought that he could not drive back, "by my earliest recollections."

"I also. I know of myself that way—if that way satisfies."

"Does it not satisfy you?"

"It must. There is nothing like 'it must' in this little world. It must. Two short words those, but stronger than long proof or reasoning."

"You and poor Wilding were born in the same year. You were nearly of an age," said Vendale, again thoughtfully looking after him as he resumed his pacing up and down.

"Yes. Very nearly."

Could Obenreizer be the missing man? In the unknown associations of things, was there a subtler meaning than he himself thought, in that theory so often on his lips about the smallness of the world? Had the Swiss letter presenting him, followed so close on Mrs. Goldstraw's revelation concerning the infant who had been taken away to Switzerland, because he was that infant grown a man? In a word, where so many depths lie unsounded, it might be. The chances, or the laws,—call them either, —that had wrought out the revival of Vendale's own acquaintance with Obenreizer, and had ripened it into intimacy, and had brought them here together this present winter night, were hardly less curious; while read by such a light, they were seen to cohere towards the furtherance of a continuous and an intelligible purpose.

Vendale's awakened thoughts ran high while his eyes musingly followed Obenreizer pacing up and down the room, the river ever running to the tune:—"Where shall I rob him, if I can? Where shall I rob him, if I must?" The secret of his dead friend was in no hazard from Vendale's lips; but just as his friend had died of its weight, so did he in his lighter succession feel the burden of the trust, and the obligation to follow any clue, however obscure. He rapidly asked himself, would he like this man to be the real Wilding? No. Argue down his mistrust as he might he was unwilling to put such a substitute in the place of his late guileless, outspoken, childlike partner. He rapidly asked himself, would he like this man to be rich? No. He had more power than enough over Marguerite as it was, and wealth might invest him with more. Would he like this man to be Marguerite's guardian, and yet proved to stand in no degree of relationship towards her, however disconnected and distant? No. But these were not considerations to come between him and fidelity to the dead. Let him see to it that they passed him with no other notice than the knowledge that they *had* passed him, and left him bent on the discharge of a solemn duty. And he did see to it, so soon that he followed his companion with ungrudging eyes, while he still paced the room; that companion, whom he supposed to be moodily reflecting on his own birth, and not on another man's—least of all what man's—violent Death.

The road in advance from Basle to Neuchatel was better than had been represented. The latest weather had done it good. Drivers, both of horses and mules, had come in that evening after dark, and had reported nothing more difficult to be overcome than trials of patience, harness, wheels, axles, and whipcord. A bargain was soon struck for a carriage and horses, to take them on in the morning, and to start before daylight.

"Do you lock your door at night when travelling?" asked Obenreizer, standing warming his hands by the wood fire in Vendale's chamber before going to his own.

"Not I. I sleep too soundly."

"You are a sound sleeper," he retorted, with an admiring look. "What a blessing!"

"Anything but a blessing to the rest of the house," rejoined Vendale, "if I had to be knocked up in the morning from the outside of my bedroom door."

"I too," said Obenreizer, "leave open my room. But let me advise you, as a Swiss who knows: always, when you travel in my country, put your papers—and, of course, your money—under your pillow. Always the same place."

"You are not complimentary to your countrymen," laughed Vendale.

"My countrymen," said Obenreizer, with that light touch of his friend's elbows by way of good night and benediction, "I suppose, are like the majority of men. And the majority of men will take what they can get. Adieu! At four in the morning."

"Adieu! At four."

Left to himself, Vendale raked the logs together, sprinkled over them the white wood-ashes lying on the hearth, and sat down to compose his thoughts. But they still ran high on their latest theme, and the running of the river tended to agitate rather than to quiet them. As he sat thinking, what little disposition he had to sleep departed. He felt it hopeless to lie down yet, and sat dressed by the fire. Marguerite, Wilding, Obenreizer, the business he was then upon, and a thousand hopes and doubts that had nothing to do with it, occupied his mind at once. Everything seemed to have power over him but slumber. The departed disposition to sleep kept far away.

He had sat for a long time thinking, on the hearth, when his candle burned down and its light went out. It was of little moment; there was light enough in the fire. He changed his attitude, and leaning his arm on the chair-back, and his chin upon that hand, sat thinking still.

But he sat between the fire and the bed, and, as the fire flickered in the play of air from the fast-flowing river, his enlarged shadow flattered on the white wall by the bedside. His attitude gave it an air, half of mourning, and half of bending over the bed imploring. His eyes were observant of it, when he became troubled by the disagreeable fancy that it was like Wilding's shadow, and not his own.

A slight change of place would cause it to disappear. He made the change, and the apparition of his disturbed fancy vanished. He now sat in the shade of a little nook beside the fire, and the door of the room was before him.

It had a long cumbrous iron latch. He saw the latch slowly and softly rise. The door opened a very little and came to again, as though only the air had moved it. But he saw that the latch was out of the hasp.

The door opened again very slowly, until it opened wide enough to admit some one. It afterwards remained still for a while, as though cautiously held open on the other side. The figure of a man then entered, with its face turned towards the bed, and stood quiet just within the door. Until it said, in a low, half whisper, at the same time taking one step forwards, "Vendale!"

"What now?" he answered, springing from his seat; "who is it?"

It was Obenreizer, and he uttered a cry of surprise as Vendale came upon him from that unexpected direction. "Not in bed?" he said, catching him by both shoulders with an instinctive tendency to a struggle, "Then something is wrong!"

"What do you mean?" said Vendale, releasing himself.

"First tell me; you are not ill?"

"Ill? No."

"I have had a bad dream about you. How is it that I see you up and dressed?"

"My good fellow, I may as well ask you how is it that I see *you* up and undressed."

"I have told you why. I have had a bad dream about you. I tried to rest after it, but it was impossible. I could not make up my mind to stay where I was, without knowing you were safe; and yet I could not make up my mind to come in here. I have been minutes hesitating at the door. It is so easy to laugh at a dream that you have not dreamed. Where is your candle?"

"Burnt out."

"I have a whole one in my room. Shall I fetch it?"

"Do so."

His room was very near, and he was absent for but a few seconds. Coming back with the candle in his hand, he kneeled down on the hearth and lighted it. As he blew with his breath a charred billet into flame for the purpose, Vendale, looking down at him, saw that his lips were white and not easy of control.

"Yes!" said Obenreizer, setting the lighted candle on the table, "it was a bad dream. Only look at me!"

His feet were bare; his red-flannel shirt was thrown back at the throat, and its sleeves were rolled above the elbows; his only other garment, a pair of under pantaloons or drawers, reaching to the ankles, fitted him close and tight. A certain lithe and savage appearance was on his figure, and his eyes were very bright.

"If there had been a wrestle with a robber, as I dreamed," said Obenreizer, "you see, I was stripped for it."

"And armed, too," said Vendale, glancing at his girdle.

"A traveller's dagger, that I always carry on the road," he answered, carelessly, half drawing it from its sheath with his left hand, and putting it back again. "Do you carry no such thing?"

"Nothing of the kind."

"No pistols?" said Obenreizer, glancing at the table, and from it to the untouched pillow.

"Nothing of the sort."

"You Englishmen are so confident! You wish to sleep?"

"I have wished to sleep this long time, but I can't do it."

"I neither, after the bad dream. My fire has gone the way of your candle. May I come and sit by yours? Two o'clock! It will so soon be four, that it is not worth the trouble to go to bed again."

"I shall not take the trouble to go to bed at all now;" said Vendale; "sit here and keep me company, and welcome."

Going back to his room to arrange his dress, Obenreizer soon returned in a loose cloak and slippers, and they sat down on opposite sides of the hearth. In the interval, Vendale had replenished the fire from the wood-basket in his room, and Obenreizer had put upon the table a flask and cup from his.

"Common cabaret brandy, I am afraid," he said, pouring out; "bought upon the road, and not like yours from Cripple Corner. But yours is exhausted: so much the worse. A cold night, a cold time of night, a cold country, and a cold house. This may be better than nothing; try it."

Vendale took the cup, and did so.

"How do you find it?"

"It has a coarse after-flavor," said Vendale, giving back the cup with a slight shudder, "and I don't like it."

"You are right," said Obenreizer, tasting, and smacking his lips; it *has* a coarse after-flavor, and *I* don't like it. Booh! it burns, though!" He had flung what remained in the cup upon the fire.

Each of them leaned an elbow on the table, reclined his head upon his hand, and sat looking at the flaring logs. Obenreizer remained watchful and still; but Vendale, after certain nervous twitches and starts, in one of which he rose to his feet and looked wildly about him, fell into the strangest confusion of dreams. He carried his papers in a leather case or pocket book, in an inner breast-pocket of his buttoned travelling coat; and whatever he dreamed of, in the lethargy that got possession of him, something importunate in these papers called him out of that dream, though he could not wake from it.

He was belated on the steppes of Russia (some shadowy person gave the name of the place) with Marguerite; and yet the sensation of a hand at his breast, softly feeling the outline of the pocket-book as he lay asleep before the fire, was present to him. He was shipwrecked in an open boat at sea, and having lost his clothes, had no other covering than an old sail; and yet a creeping hand, tracing outside all the other pockets of the dress he actually wore, for papers, and finding none answer its touch, warned him to rouse himself.

He was in the ancient vault at Cripple Corner, to which was transferred the very bed substantial and present in that very room at Basle; and Wilding (not dead, as he had supposed, and yet he did not wonder much) shook him, and whispered, "Look at that man! Don't you see he has risen, and is turning the pillow? Why should he turn the pillow, if not to seek those papers that are in your breast? Awake!" And yet he slept, and wandered off into other dreams.

Watchful and still, with his elbow on the table and his head upon that hand, his companion at length said: "Vendale! We are called. Past Four!" Then, opening his eyes, he saw, turned sideways on him, the filmy face of Obenreizer.

"You have been in a heavy sleep," he said. "The fatigue of constant travelling and the cold!"

"I am broad awake now," cried Vendale, springing up, but with an unsteady footing. "Haven't you slept at all?"

"I may have dozed, but I seem to have been patiently looking at the fire. Whether or no, we must wash, and breakfast, and turn out. Past four, Vendale; past four!"

It was said in a tone to rouse him, for already he was half asleep again. In his preparation for the day, too, and at his breakfast, he was often virtually asleep while in mechanical action. It was not until the cold dark day was closing in, that he had any distincter impressions of the ride than jingling bells, bitter weather, slipping horses, frowning hillsides, bleak woods, and a stoppage at some wayside house of entertainment, where they had passed through a cowhouse to reach the travellers' room above. He had been conscious of little more, except of Obenreizer sitting thoughtful at his side all day, and eyeing him much.

But when he shook off his stupor, Obenreizer was not at his side. The carriage was stopping to bait at another wayside house; and a line of long narrow carts, laden with casks of wine, and drawn by horses with a quantity of blue collar and headgear, were baiting too. These came from the direction in which the travellers were going, and Obenreizer (not thoughtful now, but cheerful and alert) was talking with the foremost driver. As Vendale stretched his limbs, circulated his blood, and cleared off the lees of his lethargy, with a sharp run to and fro in the bracing air, the line of carts moved on; the drivers all saluting Obenreizer as they passed him.

"Who are those?" asked Vendale.

"They are our carriers—Defresnier and Company's" replied Obenreizer. "Those are our casks of wine." He was singing to himself, and lighting a cigar.

"I have been drearily dull company to-day," said Vendale. "I don't know what has been the matter with me."

"You had no sleep last night; and a kind of brain-congestion frequently comes, at first, of such cold," said Obenreizer. "I have seen it often. After all, we shall have our journey for nothing, it seems."

"How for nothing?"

"The House is at Milan. You know, we are a Wine House at Neuchatel, and a Silk House at Milan? Well, Silk happening to press of a sudden, more than Wine, Defresnier was summoned to Milan. Rolland, the other party, has been taken ill since his departure, and the doctors will allow him to see no one. A letter awaits you at Neuchatel to tell you so. I have it from our chief carrier whom you saw me talking with. He was surprised to see me, and said that he had that word for you if he met you. What do you do? Go back?"

"Go on," said Vendale.

"On?"

"On? Yes. Across the Alps, and down to Milan." Obenreizer stopped in his smoking to look at Vendale, and then smoked heavily, looked up the road, looked down the road, looked down at the stones in the road at his feet.

"I have a very serious matter in charge," said Vendale; "more of these missing forms may be turned to as bad account, or worse; I am urged to lose no time in helping the House to take the thief; and nothing shall turn me back."

"No?" cried Obenreizer, taking out his cigar to smile, and giving his hand to his fellow-traveller. "Then nothing shall turn me back. Ho, driver! Despatch. Quick there! Let us push on!"

They travelled through the night. There had been snow, and there was a partial thaw, and they mostly travelled at a foot-pace, and always with many stoppages to breathe the splashed and floundering horses. After an hour's broad daylight, they drew rein at the inn door at Neuchatel, having been some eight-and-twenty hours in conquering some eighty English miles.

When they had hurriedly refreshed and changed, they went together to the house of business of Defresnier and Company. There they found the letter which the wine-carrier had described, enclosing the tests and comparisons of hand-writing essential to the discovery of the forger. Vendale's determination to press forward, without resting, being already taken, the only question to delay them was by what pass could they cross the Alps? Respecting the state of the two Passes of the St. Gotthard and the Simplon, the guides and mule-drivers differed greatly; and both passes were still far enough off to prevent the travellers from having the benefit of any recent experience of either. Besides which, they well knew that a fall of snow might altogether change the described conditions in a single hour, even if they were correctly stated. But, on the whole, the Simplon appearing to be the hopefuller route, Vendale decided to take it. Obenreizer bore little or no part in the discussion, and scarcely spoke.

To Geneva, to Lausanne, along the level margin of the lake to Vevay, so into the winding valley between the spurs of the mountains, and into the valley of the Rhone. The sound of the carriage-wheels, as they rattled on, through the day, through the night, became as the wheels of a great clock, recording the hours. No change of weather varied the journey, after it had hardened into a sullen frost. In a sombre yellow sky they saw the Alpine ranges; and they saw enough of snow on nearer and much lower hilltops and hillsides, to sully, by contrast, the purity of lake, torrent, and waterfall, and make the villages look discolored and dirty. But no snow fell, nor was there any snow-drift on the road. The stalking along the valley of more or less of white mist, changing on their hair and dress into icicles, was the only variety between them and the gloomy sky. And still by day, and still by night, the wheels. And still they rolled, in the hearing of one of them, to the burden, altered from the burden of the Rhine:—"The time is gone for robbing him alive, and I must murder him."

They came, at length, to the poor little town of Brieg, at the foot of the Simplon. They came there after dark, but yet could see how dwarfed men's works and men became with the immense mountains towering over them. Here they must lie for the night; and here was warmth of fire and lamp and dinner and wine, and afterconference resounding, with guides and drivers. No human creature had come across the Pass for four days. The snow above the snow-line was too soft for wheeled carriage, and not hard enough for sledge. There was snow in the sky. There had been snow in the sky for days past, and the marvel was that it had not fallen, and the certainty was that it must fall. No vehicle could cross. The journey might be tried on mules, or it might be tried on foot; but the best guides must be paid danger-price in either case, and that, too, whether they succeeded in taking the two travellers across, or turned for safety and brought them back.

In this discussion, Obenreizer bore no part whatever. He sat silently smoking by the fire until the room was cleared and Vendale referred to him.

"Bah! I am weary of these poor devils and their trade," he said, in reply. "Always the same story. It is the story of their trade to-day, as it was the story of their trade when I was a ragged boy. What do you and I want? We want a knapsack each, and a mountain-staff each. We want no guide; we should guide him; he would not guide us. We leave our portmanteaus here, and we cross together. We have been on the mountains together before now, and I am mountain-born, and I know this Pass—Pass!—rather High Road!—by heart. We will leave these poor devils, in pity, to trade with others: but they must not delay to make a pretense of earning money. Which is all they mean."

Vendale, glad to be quit of the dispute, and to cut the knot, active, adventurous, bent on getting forward, and, therefore, very susceptible to the last hint, readily assented. Within two hours they had purchased what they wanted for the expedition, had packed their knapsacks, and lay down to sleep.

At break of day they found half the town collected in the narrow street to see them depart. The people talked together in groups; the guides and drivers whispered apart, and looked up at the sky; no one wished them a good journey.

As they began the ascent a gleam of sun shone from the otherwise unaltered sky, and for a moment turned the tin spires of the town to silver.

"A good omen!" said Vendale (though it died out while he spoke). "Perhaps our example will open the Pass on this side."

"No; we shall not be followed," returned Obenreizer, looking up at the sky and back at the valley. "We shall be alone up yonder."

ON THE MOUNTAIN.

The road was fair enough for stout walkers, and the air grew lighter and easier to breathe as the two ascended. But the settled gloom remained as it had remained for days back. Nature seemed to have come to a pause. The sense of hearing, no less than the sense of sight, was troubled by having to wait so long for the change, whatever it might be, that impended. The silence was as palpable and heavy as the lowering clouds, or rather cloud, for there seemed to be but one in all the sky, and that one covering the whole of it.

Although the light was thus dismally shrouded, the prospect was not obscured. Down in the valley of the Rhone behind them, the stream could be traced through all its many windings, oppressively sombre and solemn in its one leaden hue, a colorless waste. Far and high above them, glaciers and suspended avalanches overhung the spots where they must pass by-and-by; deep and dark below them on their right were awful precipice and roaring torrent; tremendous mountains arose in every vista. The gigantic landscape, uncheered by a touch of changing light or a solitary ray of sun, was yet terribly distinct in its ferocity. The hearts of two lonely men might shrink a little, if they had to win their way for miles and hours among a legion of silent and motionless men—mere men like themselves—all looking at them with fixed and frowning front. But how much more, when the legion is of Nature's mightiest works, and the frown may turn to fury in an instant!

As they ascended, the road became gradually more rugged and difficult. But the spirits of Vendale rose as they mounted higher, leaving so much more of the road behind them conquered. Obenreizer spoke little, and held on with a determined purpose. Both, in respect of agility and endurance, were well qualified for the expedition. Whatever the born mountaineer read in the weather tokens that was illegible to the other, he kept to himself.

"Shall we get across to-day?" asked Vendale.

"No," replied the other. "You see how much deeper the snow lies here than it lay half a league lower. The higher we mount, the deeper the snow will lie. Walking is half wading even now. And the days are so short! If we get as high as the fifth Refuge, and lie to-night at the Hospice, we shall do well."

"Is there no danger of the weather rising in the night," asked Vendale, anxiously, "and snowing us up?"

"There is danger enough about us," said Obenreizer, with a cautious glance onward and upward, "to render silence our best policy. You have heard of the Bridge of the Gauther?"

"I have crossed it once."

"In the summer?"

"Yes; in the travelling season."

"Yes; but it is another thing at this season;" with a sneer, as though he were out of temper. "This is not a time of year, or a state of things, on an Alpine Pass, that you gentlemen holiday-travellers know much about."

"You are my Guide," said Vendale, good humoredly. "I trust to you."

"I am your Guide," said Obenreizer, "and I will guide you to your journey's end. There is the Bridge before us."

They had made a turn into a desolate and dismal ravine, where the snow lay deep below them, deep above them, deep on every side. While speaking, Obenreizer stood pointing at the bridge, and observing Vendale's face, with a very singular expression, on his own.

"If I, as Guide, had sent you over there, in advance, and encouraged you to give a shout or two, you might have brought down upon yourself tons and tons and tons of snow, that would not only have struck you dead, but buried you deep at a blow."

"No doubt," said Vendale.

"No doubt. But that is not what I have to do, as guide. So pass silently. Or, going as we go, our indiscretion might else crush and bury *me*. Let us go on!"

There was a great accumulation of snow on the bridge; and such enormous accumulations of snow overhung them from projecting masses of rock, that they might have been making their way through a stormy sky of white clouds. Using his staff skilfully, sounding as he went, and looking upward, with bent shoulders, as it were to resist the mere idea of a fall from above, Obenreizer softly led. Vendale closely followed. They were yet in the midst of their dangerous way, when there came a mighty rush, followed by a sound as of thunder. Obenreizer clapped his hand on Vendale's mouth, and pointed to the track behind them. Its aspect had been wholly changed in a moment. An avalanche had swept over it, and plunged into the current at the bottom of the gulf below.

Their appearance at the solitary inn not far beyond this terrible bridge, elicited many expressions of astonishment from the people shut up in the house. "We stay but to rest," said Obenreizer, shaking the snow from his dress at the fire. "This gentleman has very pressing occasion to get across; tell them, Vendale."

"Assuredly, I have very pressing occasion. I must cross."

"You hear, all of you. My friend has very pressing occasion to get across, and we want no advice and no help. I am as good a guide, my fellow-countrymen, as any of you. Now, give us to eat and drink."

In exactly the same way, and in nearly the same words, when it was coming on dark and they had struggled through the greatly increased difficulties of the road, and had at last reached their destination for the night, Obenreizer said to the astonished people of the Hospice, gathering about them at the fire, while they were yet in the act of getting their wet shoes off and shaking the snow from their clothes,—

"It is well to understand one another, friends all. This gentleman—"

—"Has," said Vendale, readily taking him up with a smile, "very pressing occasion to get across. Must cross."

"You hear?—has very pressing occasion to get across, must cross. We want no advice and no help. I am mountain-born, and act as Guide. Do not worry us by talking about it, but let us have supper, and wine, and bed."

All through the intense cold of the night, the same awful stillness. Again at sunrise, no sunny tinge to gild or redden the snow. The same interminable waste of deathly white; the same immovable air; the same monotonous gloom in the sky.

"Travellers!" a friendly voice called to them from the door, after they were afoot, knapsack on back and staff in hand, as yesterday; "recollect! There are five places of shelter, near together, on the dangerous road before you; and there is the wooden cross, and there is the next Hospice. Do not stray from the track. If the *Tourmente* comes on, take shelter instantly!"

"The trade of these poor devils!" said Obenreizer to his friend, with a contemptuous backward wave of his hand towards the voice. "How they stick to their trade! You Englishmen say we Swiss are mercenary. Truly, it does look like it."

They had divided between the two knapsacks such refreshments as they had been able to obtain that morning, and as they deemed it prudent to take. Obenreizer carried the wine as his share of the burden; Vendale, the bread and meat and cheese, and the flask of brandy.

They had for some time labored upwards and onwards through the snow—which was now above their knees in the track, and of unknown depth elsewhere—and they were still laboring upwards and onwards through the most frightful part of that tremendous desolation, when snow began to fall. At first, but a few flakes descended slowly and steadily. After a little while the fall grew much denser, and suddenly it began, without apparent cause, to whirl itself into spiral shapes. Instantly ensuing upon this last change, an icy blast came roaring at them, and every sound and force imprisoned until now was let loose.

One of the dismal galleries through which the road is carried at that perilous point, a cave eked out by arches of great strength, was near at hand. They struggled into it, and the storm raged wildly. The noise of the wind, the noise of the water, the thundering down of displaced masses of rock and snow, the awful voices with which not only that gorge, but every gorge in the whole monstrous range, seemed to be suddenly endowed, the darkness as of night, the violent revolving of the snow which beat and broke it into spray and blinded them, the madness of everything around insatiate for destruction, the rapid substitution of furious violence for unnatural calm, and hosts of appalling sounds for silence; these were things, on the edge of a deep abyss, to chill the blood, though the fierce wind, made actually solid by ice and snow, had failed to chill it.

Obenreizer, walking to and fro in the gallery without ceasing, signed to Vendale to help him unbuckle his knapsack. They could see each other, but could not have heard each other speak. Vendale complying, Obenreizer produced his bottle of wine, and poured some out, motioning Vendale to take that for warmth's sake, and not brandy. Vendale again complying, Obenreizer seemed to drink after him, and the two walked backwards and forwards, side by side, both well knowing that to rest or sleep would be to die.

The snow came driving heavily into the gallery by the upper end, at which they would pass out of it, if they ever passed out; for greater dangers lay on the road behind them than before. The snow soon began to choke the arch. An hour more, and it soon lay so high as to block out half of the returning daylight. But it froze hard now as it fell, and could be clambered through or over. The violence of the mountain storm was gradually yielding to a steady snowfall. The wind still raged at intervals, but not incessantly; and when it paused, the snow fell in heavy flakes.

They might have been two hours in their frightful prison, when Obenreizer, now crunching into the mound, now creeping over it with his head bowed down and his body touching the top of the arch, made his way out. Vendale followed close upon him, but followed without clear motive or calculation. For the lethargy of Basle was creeping over him again, and mastering his senses.

How far he had followed out of the gallery, or with what obstacles he had since contended, he knew not. He became roused to the knowledge that Obenreizer had set upon him, and that they were struggling desperately in the snow. He became roused to the remembrance of what his assailant carried in a girdle. He felt for it, drew it, struck at him, struggled again, struck at him again, cast him off, and stood face to face with him,

"I promised to guide you to your journey's end," said Obenreizer, "and I have kept my promise. The journey of your life ends here. Nothing can prolong it. You are sleeping as you stand."

"You are a villain. What have you done to me?"

"You are a fool. I have drugged you. You are doubly a fool, for I drugged you once before upon the journey to try you. You are trebly a fool, for I am the thief and forger, and in a few moments I shall take the proofs against the thief and forger from your insensible body."

The entrapped man tried to throw off the lethargy, but its fatal hold upon him was so sure that, even while he heard those words, he stupidly wondered which of them had been wounded, and whose blood it was he saw sprinkled on the snow.

"What have I done to you," he asked, heavily and thickly, "that you should be—so base—a murderer?"

"Done to me? You would have destroyed me, but that you have come to your journey's end. Your cursed activity interposed between me and the time I had counted on in which I might have replaced the money. Done to me? You have come in my way—not once, not twice, but again and again and again. Did I try to shake you off in the beginning, or no? You were not to be shaken off. Therefore you die here."

Vendale tried to think coherently, tried to speak coherently, tried to pick up the iron-shod staff he had let fall; failing to touch it, tried to stagger on without its aid. All in vain, all in vain! He stumbled, and fell heavily forward on the brink of the deep chasm.

Stupefied, dozing, unable to stand upon his feet, a veil before his eyes, his sense of hearing deadened, he made such a vigorous rally that, supporting himself on his hands, he saw his enemy standing calmly over him, and heard him speak.

"You call me murderer," said Obenreizer, with a grim laugh. "The name matters very little. But at least I have set my life against yours, for I am surrounded by dangers, and may never make my way out of this place. The *Tourmente* is rising again. The snow is on the whirl. I must have the papers now. Every moment has my life in it."

"Stop!" cried Vendale, in a terrible voice, staggering up with a last flash of fire breaking out of him, and clutching the thievish hands at his breast in both of his. "Stop! Stand away from me! God bless my Marguerite! Happily she will never know how I died. Stand off from me and let me look at your murderous face. Let it remind me—of something—left to say."

The sight of him fighting so hard for his senses, and the doubt whether he might not for the instant be possessed by the strength of a dozen men, kept his opponent still. Wildly glaring at him, Vendale faltered out the broken words,—

"It shall not be—the trust—of the dead—betrayed by me—reputed parents—misinherited fortune—see to it!"

As his head dropped on his breast, and he stumbled on the brink of the chasm as before, the thievish hands went once more, quick and busy, to his breast. He made a convulsive attempt to cry "No!" desperately rolled himself over into the gulf; and sank away from his enemy's touch, like a phantom in a dreadful dream. * * * *

The mountain storm raged again, and passed again. The awful mountain-voices died away, the moon rose, and the soft and silent snow fell.

Two men and two large dogs came out at the door of the Hospice. The men looked carefully around them, and up at the sky. The dogs rolled in the snow, and took it into their mouths, and cast it up with their paws.

One of the men said to the other, "We may venture now. We may find them in one of the five Refuges." Each fastened on his back a basket; each took in his hand a strong spiked pole; each girded under his arms a looped end of a stout rope, so that they were tied together.

Suddenly the dogs desisted from their gambols in the snow, stood looking down the ascent, put their noses up, put their noses down, became greatly excited, and broke into a deep, loud bay together.

The two men looked in the faces of two dogs. The two dogs looked, with at least equal intelligence, in the faces of two men.

"Au secours, then! Help! To the rescue!" cried the two men. The two dogs, with a glad, deep, generous bark, bounded away.

"Two more mad ones!" said the men, stricken motionless, and looking away into the moonlight. "Is it possible in such weather! And one of them a woman!"

Each of the dogs had the corner of a woman's dress in its mouth, and drew her along. She fondled their heads as she came up, and she came up through the snow with an accustomed tread. Not so the large man with her, who was spent and winded.

"Dear guides, dear friends of travellers! I am of your country. We seek two gentlemen crossing the Pass, who should have reached the Hospice this evening."

"They have reached it, ma'amselle."

"Thank Heaven! O thank Heaven!"

"But, unhappily, they have gone on again. We are setting forth to seek them even now. We had to wait until the *Tourmente* passed. It has been fearful up here."

"Dear guides, dear friends of travellers! Let me go with you. Let me go with you, for the love of God! One of those gentlemen is to be my husband. I love him, O so dearly. O so dearly! You see I am not faint, you see I am not tired. I am born a peasant-girl. I will show you that I know we l how to fasten myself to your ropes. I will do it with my own hands. I will swear to be brave and good. But let me go with you, let me go with you! If any mischance should have befallen him, my love would find him, when nothing else could. On my knees, dear friends of travellers! By the love your dear mothers had for your fathers!"

The good rough fellows were moved. "After all," they murmured to one another, "she speaks but the truth. She knows the ways of the mountains. See how marvellously she has come here! But as to Monsieur there, ma'amselle?"

"Dear Mr. Joey," said Marguerite, addressing him in his own tongue, "you will remain at the house, and wait for me; will you not?"

"If I know'd which o' you two recommended it," growled Joey Ladle, eyeing the two men with great indignation, "I'd fight you for a sixpence, and give you half a crown towards your expenses. No, miss, I'll stick by you as long as there's any sticking left in me, and I'll die for you when I can't do better." The state of the moon rendering it highly important that no time should be lost, and the dogs showing signs of great uneasiness, the two men quickly took their resolution. The rope that yoked them together was quickly exchanged for a longer one; the party were secured; Marguerite second, and the cellarman last, and they set out for the Refuges. The actual distance of those places was nothing—the whole five, and the next Hospice to boot, being with two miles—but the ghastly way was whitened out and sheeted over.

They made no miss in reaching the Gallery where the two had taken shelter. The second storm of wind and snow had so wildly swept over it since, that their tracks were gone. But the dogs went to and fro with their noses down, and were confident. The party stopping, however, at the farther arch, where the second storm had been especially furious, and where the drift was deep, the dogs became troubled, and went about and about, in quest of a lost purpose.

The great abyss being known to lie on the right, they wandered too much to the left, and had to regain the way with infinite labor through a deep field of snow. The leader of the line had stopped it, and was taking note of the landmarks, when one of the dogs fell to tearing up the snow a little before them. Advancing and stooping to look at it, thinking that some one might be overwhelmed there, they saw that it was stained, and that the stain was red.

The other dog was now seen to look over the brink of the gulf, with his forelegs straightened out, lest he should fall into it, and to tremble in every limb. Then the dog who had found the stained snow joined him, and then they ran to and fro, distressed and whining. Finally, they both stopped on the brink together, and setting up their heads, howled dolefully.

"There is some one lying below," said Marguerite.

"I think so," said the foremost man. "Stand well inward, the two last, and let us look over."

The last man kindled two torches from his basket, and handed them forward. The leader taking one, and Marguerite the other, they looked down: now shading the torches, now moving them to the right or left, now raising them, now depressing them, as moonlight far below contended with black shadows. A piercing cry from Marguerite broke a long silence.

"My God! On a projecting point, where a wall of ice stretches forward over the torrent, I see a human form!"

"Where, ma'amselle, where?"

"See, there! On the shelf of ice below the dogs!"

The leader, with a sickened aspect, drew inward, and they were all silent. But they were not all inactive, for Marguerite, with swift and skilful fingers, had detached both herself and him from the rope in a few seconds.

"Show me the baskets. These two are the only ropes?"

"The only ropes here, ma'amselle; but at the Hospice —"

"If he is alive—I know it is my lover—he will be dead before you can return. Dear Guides! Blessed friends of travellers! Look at me. Watch my hands. If they falter or go wrong, make me your prisoner by force. If they are steady and go right, help me to save him!"

She girded herself with a cord under the breast and arms, she formed it into a kind of jacket, she drew it into knots, she laid its end side by side with the end of the other cord, she twisted and twined the two together, she knotted them together, she set her foot upon the knots, she strained them, she held them for the two men to strain at.

"She is inspired," they said to one another.

"By the Almighty's mercy!" she exclaimed. "You both know that I am by far the lightest here. Give me the brandy and the wine, and lower me down to him. Then go for assistance and a stronger rope. You see that when it is lowered to me—look at this about me now—I can make it fast and safe to his body. Alive or dead, I will bring him up, or die with him. I love him passionately. Can I say more?"

They turned to her companion, but he was lying senseless on the snow.

"Lower me down to him," she said, taking two little kegs they had brought, and hanging them about her, "or I will dash myself to pieces! I am a peasant, and I know no giddiness or fear; and this is nothing to me, and I passionately love him. Lower me down!"

"Ma'amselle, ma'amselle, he must be dying or dead."

"Dying or dead, my husband's head shall lie upon my breast, or I will dash myself to pieces."

They yielded, overborne. With such precautions as their skill and the circumstances admitted, they let her slip from the summit, guiding herself down the precipitous, icy wall with her hand, and they lowered down, and lowered down, and lowered down, until the cry came up: "Enough!"

"Is it really he, and is he dead?" they called down, looking over.

The cry came up:—"He is insensible; but his heart beats. It beats against mine."

"How does he lie?"

The cry came up:—"Upon a ledge of ice. It has thawed beneath him, and it will thaw beneath me. Hasten. If we die, I am content."

One of the two men hurried off with the dogs at such topmost speed as he could make; the other set up the lighted torches in the snow, and applied himself to recovering the Englishman. Much snow-chafing and some brandy got him on his legs, but delirious and quite unconscious where he was.

The watch remained upon the brink, and his cry went down continually:—"Courage! They will soon be here. How goes it?" And the cry came up:—"His heart still beats against mine. I warm him in my arms. I have cast off the rope, for the ice melts under us, and the rope would separate me from him; but I am not afraid."

The moon went down behind the mountain-tops, and all the abyss lay in darkness. The cry went down:—"How goes it?" The cry came up:—"We are sinking lower, but his heart still beats against mine."

At length the eager barking of the dogs, and a flare of light upon the snow, proclaimed that help was coming on. Twenty or thirty men, lamps, torches, litters, ropes, blankets, wood to kindle a great fire, restoratives and stimulants, came in fast. The dogs ran from one man to another, and from this thing to that, and ran to the enge of the abyss, dumbly entreating Speed, speed, speed!

The cry went down:—"Thanks to God, all is ready. How goes it?"

The cry came up:—"We are sinking still, and we are deadly cold. His heart no longer beats against mine. Let no one come down, to add to our weight. Lower the rope only."

The fire was kindled high, a great glare of torches lighted the sides of the precipice, lamps were lowered, a strong rope was lowered. She could be seen passing it round him, and making it secure.

The cry came up into a deathly silence:—"Raise! Softly!" They could see her diminished figure shrink, as he was swung into the air.

They gave no shout when some of them laid him on a litter, and others lowered another strong rope. The cry again came up into a deathly silence:—"Raise! Softly!" But when they caught her at the brink, then they shouted, then they wept, then they gave thanks to Heaven, then they kissed her feet, then they kissed her dress, then the dogs caressed her, licked her icy hands, and with their honest faces warmed her frozen bosom!

She broke from them all, and sank over him on his litter, with both her loving hands upon the heart that stood still.

[To be continued.]

FAREWELL LETTER FROM NEWMAN HALL.

To the Editor of the *Independent:*—Sir—I send you a recipe for bad preaching. It is a capital one, and sure to answer. Permit me to say that it was no part of my mission to appear as an author of sermons. But, soon after my arrival on your shores, I was consulted by Messrs. Sheldon, publishers, of New York, in reference to a volume they were desirous of bringing out under my own supervision. This I consented to undertake immediately on my return to England, the MSS. of my discourses being in characters unknown in any printing office. I have also arranged for a volume to be published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, to be entitled "Divine Humanity," which will also contain some of the sermons delivered during my visit. If any newspaper editor wishes to honor me by giving his readers some of my discourses, any such editor is most welcome to my own copy, as furnished to those publishers; and I have requested them to supply, for the sole purpose of newspaper publication, any such sermons, prior to the publication of the volume. At the same time, I protest against any other sermons of mine being published, and any other version than that which has passed under my revision. I do not wish to be made responsible as an author for my own verbal inaccuracies as a preacher—inaccuracies unavoidable, except by that constrained mode of reciting memoriter, or reading from manuscript, which can seldom be consistent with good preaching. Much less do I consent to be made responsible, in addition, for the errors of reporter and printer combined. I have invariably received so much courtesy and kindness in America that I should regret an exception to this treatment, especially from publishers of religious papers, and for religious readers, when against my strongest and repeated protest. This protest is apart from pecuniary considerations. Whatever payments were made me, my objection against a reporter's version of my spontaneous utterances being sent forth without my revision, as my own production, stands unabated and in all its force.

Permit me now, as the good ship Cuba is putting into Halifax for the mails, to express through you my most hearty gratitude to American citizens generally; to the press, for its kind notices of me and my work; to the clergy, for the generous manner in which they have thrown open their pulpits and given me their sanction and sympathy; to public men, for their courteous attention to an humble stranger, and the facility they have given me for inspecting national institutions; and to those numerous families into which I have been welcomed with so open-hearted a hospitality, and where I have found so genial but too brief a home. For a thousand acts of kindness let me once for all express my hearty thanks, and for numberless letters, all breathing goodness, though, alas! replied to with only silent thanks, for I have been quite unable to send written answers to the majority of them.

I ask the prayers of Christian friends that the words of peace I have been permitted to speak—peace between nation and nation, peace between God and man—may not be without some good result. God bless America! and make her increasingly great and good—an honor and a joy among all the nations of the earth, and ever the steadfast friend of the dear old land which I yearn to see again! Farewell!

NEWMAN HALL.

The Cuba, Dec. 5, 1867.

Recipe to Obtain and Preserve Bad Preaching.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

First, find a reporter wanting employment, and a publisher or newspaper proprietor willing to make capital out of other people's brains, and able to undersell the regular literary market by saving the payment usually made for authorship. Shake them well up together, till they come to a mutual agreement. A settlement will then take place. The reporting element, being much the lighter in the result, will rise to the surface. Next, look out for some preacher who does not read carefully from a prepared manuscript, and who, therefore, is unable, even should he wish it, to send his sermon to the press, and defeat the project by anticipation. Let said reporter station himself near the pulpit, where he will catch every syllable of the speaker. When the sermon begins, let the pencil begin; when the preacher pauses, let it pause; when he speaks quickly, let it race along the lines; when he lingers in his utterance, let it also linger; and when he shuts the Bible, let the reporter shut his note-book and say amen. Repeat the process, so that the preacher may know that whenever he preaches all he says will be recorded just as he says it. Then let one of the sermons thus recorded be published—not as an article of news, but as a true and complete version of such discourse. At the same time let it be announced that all the said preacher's sermons will be thus published. Do not consult his wishes beforehand. Give him no option as to whether he desires any particular discourse withheld for the present. He may want to preach it elsewhere, and will feel a difficulty in so doing if the people have previously read it. He may intend it to be a portion of some volume which he has been meditating and laboriously preparing during several years, and may not wish any part of the book to look like a reprint. He may, therefore, accept your courtesy in consulting him, and forbid publication. Do not give him the opportunity to correct the proofs, for this will delay you. Therefore, on no account let your procedure be dependent on his whims. The thoughts are his; but give him no control over the publishing of them beyond his present auditors, nor over the perpetuation of them in that shape. Persevere in the application, and the recipe is sure to be successful. The said preacher will alter his style. He will speak to the reporter, and not alone to the audience. He will speak as an author, and not alone as a preacher. He will be influenced by the thought of how his sermons will appear as *read*, and not simply how they will be felt as heard. And the influence will extend beyond himself. Younger preachers will follow in his steps, and the end desired will be attained. You will secure in the pulpit carefully composed essays, read with strict attention to the manuscript. And thus you will get bad preaching.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

HARRISBURG, December 19, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868,

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

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12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

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DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

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$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
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$93 83	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 83	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.
$153 18	do.	do.	3-10 Cy July issue.

(For every thousand dollars)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 6p

JANUARY COUPONS

OF

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds

AND

FIVE-TWENTIES,

BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY

W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of THE PORT RICHMOND POTTERY COMPANY.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE SAILGEANT, assignee of the Port Richmond Pottery Company, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, January 2, 1868 at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 19 thstu 3t] WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT WILSON vs. SARAH JANE WILSON.
June Term, 1867. No. 15. In Divorce.

To Sarah Jane Wilson, respondent:—You will please take notice of a rule granted in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, December 28, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.

JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney for libellant.
Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1867. 12 13 wf4t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1867.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS BUCKMAN Jr., in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee.
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
To the Creditors of THOMAS BUCKMAN, Jr., Bankrupt. 12 18w3t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 913 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

		Fare.
At 6 A. M.	via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M.,	via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 3 30 P. M.,	via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6 P. M.,	via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2 25 2d class, 1 50

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M., for Bordentown.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M., for Florence.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 a. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare $2 25.

The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

December 16, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to Seaville.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 4 8§

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:5 P. M., and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 3:10 and 10:45 A. M., 7:05 P. M., 4:50 and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden at Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 8§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	2:00 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:30 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6:23 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7:40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	11:05 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	8:35 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	4:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 11:15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Cape May 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 6:00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M.

Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 24 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1867, Trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry) for Moorestown, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7:20 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.
Leave Mount Holly at 7:45 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.
Leave Moorestown 8:15 A. M. and 3:18 P. M.

19 23 C. SAILER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading, Allentown, and intermediate stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawisa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7:05 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 10:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., and 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12:45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of A. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 3:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:45 P. M. 4 8§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:40 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 6, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:23 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 2:00 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 2 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent
1 1§ Depot, NINTH and GREEN Sts

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4:15 P.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence o workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.
6 1 rp

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

600 ARCH STREET. 600

CRIFFITH & PACE.

PATENT BIRD CAGES,
FINE SKATES,
BLACKING TABLES,
BOOK SHELVES,
BRITANNIA WARE,
WRITING DESKS,
BIRD BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. [11 8 fw

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 102 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [12 2rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
12 11 tdsl 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents,
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—
5½ miles railroad track,
4 claw bars, used,
2 pinch bars, used,
6 stuffing boxes, used,
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good,
9560 pounds railroad iron, good,
1 locomotive, unserviceable,
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable,
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable,
14 coupling links, good,
586 pounds car springs, good,
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good,
500 cases ties, good,
2 shackle bars, used,
20 square brasses, good,
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable,
2 crows-feet, worn,
4 railroad frogs and 3 switch stands, worn,
4 spike mauls, worn,
2 jack screws and levers, worn,
2 turn-tables, worn,
1 fire tender, worn,
2 screw wrenches, worn,
1 hand car, worn,
2 push-car wheels, worn,
1 stove, worn,
1 push car, worn,
4 hand-car wheels, worn.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 54-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Host, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.
A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents,
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
No. 906 MARKET Street,
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11fs25

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $80.
Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards and a great variety of
NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
B. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
12 9 12 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails,
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, January 11
ETNA.....Saturday, January 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, January 25
and each succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.
Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G DALE Agent,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.
Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Monday, December 23, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 41 Queen Street Wharf.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave the above port on Thursday, December 26, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 23 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 8 o'clock, A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Peters burg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 17

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 15 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25p

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 18 GOLDSMITH'S HALL LIBRARY Street.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 16 South FOURTH St. 12 16

PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.
The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 13, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE No. 5.
From such point or points as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 29,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No. 2, $200,000,
On Route No. 3, $100,000,
On Route No. 5, $20,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor or each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL BAYER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,363.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867,
$9614·13.	$360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies, on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.	
Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [4 11 12 3t

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA:
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.	
Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John F. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.	
Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keeney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 23 MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture,
Annuities granted on favorable terms,
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.	
Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.	
John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvainy,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.	
Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 8 5]

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000
ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES, AND GIVES NONE.
By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.
Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.
It has already made two Dividends, amounting to
$103,000·00,
An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.
FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.
Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the
BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.
Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank,
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 ws1t4p
Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected the most reliable Companies of this city, and in the of New York, New England and Baltimore

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself